FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KULIKOV IN SOFIA TO ATTEND PACT COUNCIL SESSION

AU171025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, arrived in Bulgaria today to attend a regular session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

He was cordially welcomed at Sofia airport by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Colonel General Velko Palin, chief of the Social and National Security Department at the BCP Central Committee, deputy ministers, generals, and army officers of the Bulgarian People's Army and by other officials.

A representative detachment of the Bulgarian People's Army paid military honors.

Pact Delegations Arrive

AU171306 Sofia BTA in English 1256 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct (BTA) -- The following delegations arrived here today for participation in the session of the Military Council of the Allied Armed Forces of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty: Of the Hungarian People's Army led by Col. Gen. Istvan Olah, of the National People's Army of the Democratic Republic of Germany, led by Col. Gen. Fritz Streletz, of the Polish Army, led by Army General Eugeniusz Molczyk, of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Col. Gen. Marin Nicolescu, of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. led by Army General Vladimir Govorov and of the Czechoslovak People's Army, led by Col. Gen. Karel Rusov.

At the airport of Sofia the delegations were accorded a cordial welcome by Col. Gen. Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defence, by deputy ministers of national defence, generals and officers.

The representative of the commander-in-chief of the Allied Armed Forces of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty with the Bulgarian People's Army, Col. Gen. Vladimir Yakusjin, was also present.

CEMA PRICE CONFERENCE ENDS; COMMUNIQUE ADOPTED

LD122348 Prague Domestic in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The 17th session of the conference of heads of central price organs of the CEMA member-countries ended in Prague today with the adoption of the final communique. Participants discussed questions connected with the realization of the conclusions of the CEMA economic summit conference and of the 38th CEMA session. They held consultations about the principal directions for improving methods of setting prices and of the system of international prices in the CEMA member-states for the period of 1984-85. They also discussed a report on the stimulation of more comprehensive processing of raw materials through prices, with the aim of better utilizing them and producing good quality products from them.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS, AWARDS BRITISH SCIENTIST

AU152052 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, presented the 1984 International Dimitrov Prize to Dorothy Hodgkin, a well-known sceintist in the sphere of crystalography from Great Britain and president of the Pugwash Movement of Sciences and World Affairs. She was awarded this great prize for her sociopolitical, scientific, and creative achievements in support of peace, democracy, and social progress.

After having presented the award to Dorothy Hodgkin, Comrade Todor Zhivkov wished her good health and strength, new achievements in science and social activities, and happiness in her personal life.

The chairman of the State Council pointed out the following in his address: In addition to other awards and honors you have been awarded, your name will from now on be closely linked to the name of Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian people's great son. Millions of people in the world consider this name to be a symbol of struggle against fascism, reaction, and war, for equal rights and understanding among the peoples; for us this name is a source of inspiration in building a better, more just, and new society.

In sharing the respect and gratitude for Dorothy Hodgkin that inspires Bulgarian scientists, public figures, and all her Bulgarian friends, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that these feelings are due to her remarkable qualities as a scientist and public figure. In this connection he stressed that, according to data provided from specialized international organizations, approximately one third of the scientists in the world today are dealing with preparations for war; they are engaged in military production and in the development of new means of destruction. At the same time, other scientists remain isolated and separated from active work, they do not always have the necessary means and conditions for their work.

I do not wish at this time to refer to the class roots of the question in explaining the reason for the participation of so many scientists in inhuman, destructive and evil activities, but I cannot fail to mention its moral and psychological aspects, our first party and state leader further declared.

The world is going through a scientific-technological revolution, but without the scientist, without the explorer and inventor -- this revolution would be impossible. Consequently, along with this revolution the role of the scientist will grow. However, if this is an obvious fact, there is also the obvious necessity of enhancing the scientists' responsibilities regarding the manner in which their inventions and discoveries are being used, as well as the goals and tasks set forth. The question of whether these achievements are used for the sake of man, or against man, whether they are used for life, or against life, must be addressed.

Some people may reply: But this is politics! Yes, this is politics, indeed! No matter what question we discuss in our time, everything is bound to turn into politics. When it is a question of science -- there can be no science without politics, just as there can be no politics without science, the chairman of the Bulgarian State Council pointed out.

Two kinds of politics are being mapped out in the world today: One is in favor of peace, the other in favor of war; one is about confrontation, the other is for cooperation; one is for domination, the other is for balance of power; one is trying to precipitate mankind into disaster, and the other is trying to rescue it and lead it toward new achievements of civilization. A scientist must choose between these two kinds of politics. In addition to this, he is no less aware of the fact than we politicians, that there is no third alternative, because there is and there can be no middle road for the arms likely to be used, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed.

Yes, weapons really can be put to use. We must not close our eyes to reality. The foundations of peace are increasingly crumbling under the pressure of new arms and under each new pound of weapons -- I am actually talking about tremendous amounts of nuclear, hydrogen, and other weapons, that can provoke a disaster which man's imagination can hardly picture.

No, this is not what we want, we do not want to imagine the earth as a dead planet, where only the winds of the desert will carry the last dust and ashes of human life. Throughout its millenium-old history mankind has many times confirmed the meaning of life, creative work, and beauty; man has actually created so many wonderful things that we can hardly consent to his annihilation.

In expressing these thoughts to you, Mrs Hodgkin, I hope that they are coinciding, or at least coming close to yours, the chairman of the State Council further stated. We do not forget that Britain is your homeland, a country which has produced great humanitarians and fighters, and remarkable scientists and poets, who have enriched the treasury of mankind with innumerable works of their creative genius, a country with which our Bulgarian people have always tried to maintain good relations, the more so today, since the opportunities for such cooperation have greatly increased.

I would particularly like to stress your role as president of the Pugwash Scientists Movement, esteemed Mrs Hodgkin. The cause to which you have devoted your life in recent years is bright and noble and it deserves your selfless and indefatigable efforts, and your inspiration.

Your appeals that the Pugwash Movement should warn governments about the results of a possible thermonuclear war have evoked a great response in our country. It is necessary not only to reveal the horrors menacing mankind, but also to create a united front against all those who are striving by all means to ensure their own world domination.

As to us, in our opinion there is no alternative to peace, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed. Only a month ago we celebrated the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria, our people's liberation day. I must tell you that in pointing out the thorough, positive changes in our country's life, our socioeconomic upsurge and the prosperity of our national culture -- we unanimously and in full conviction stressed that we were able to achieve all this only under the existing conditions of peace.

Bulgaria is not a large country, but its voice in defense of peace, for cooperation and understanding is strong, because it joins the voice of those scientists and creative workers, like you Mrs Hodgkin, the voice of all peace-loving and sensible human beings in the world. By unrelentingly working in this direction, we are seeking for ways and means, together with the governments of our neighbors, to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, to contribute to the consolidation of peace, here, in our vicinity, as well as in Europe and throughout the world. As a matter of fact, you are well acquainted with Bulgaria, and I am convinced that you are sharing and worthily appreciating its peaceloving initiatives and efforts.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov closed his address by expressing gratitude to Dorothy Hodgkin for the friendly relations she is maintaining here with Bulgarian scientist and colleagues, with the members of our Pugwash group, and for the friendly feelings toward Bulgaria, as well as for the fact that in her, we are meeting a human being who not only looks for harmony in crystals, but also for harmony in relations among people and countries.

## ANTONOV CASE DRAWS ATTENTION IN PARIS, ATHENS

### French Book Denies Connection

AU162023 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Paris, Oct 16 (BTA corr) -- There is no evidence at all, neither are there any facts pointing to Sergey Antonov's complicity in the assassination attempt on May 13, 1981 against Pope John Paul II. There is no such as a "Bulgarian connection". Sergey Antonov is innocent and must be released, is how the book of the French lawyer Christian Roulette, entitled "The John Paul II-Antonov-Agca Connection" ends. The book has been released by the "Sorbier" Publishing House, Paris, 1984, and presented today to the French reading public and the press at the central bookshop of the Association of the French Distributors of Fiction and Scientific Literature -- F.N.A.C.

In three hundred and fifteen pages Christian Roulette follows up the conception of the idea, the preparation and the carrying out of the wide ranging imperialist diversion against the countries of real socialism, the epilogue of which was marked by the assassination attempt on May 13 in St. Peter's Square and with the detention of the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov in Rome on November 25, 1982.

The author of "The John Paul II-Antonov-Agca Connection" offers the French reader the first profound, facts- and documents-supported analysis and his inferences about the real driving forces and agents behind the conspiracy seeking to defame socialist Bulgaria. Every page of the book makes the reader familiar with the intricate mechanism of the preparation and the actual fulfilment of the intentions of the most reactionary circles in the United States and Western Europe advancing over a wide front against the progressive forces in the world. In detail and well argumentedly the author exposes the plans of the specialized institutes and centres in the United States in their crusade against the scoailsit countries.

Precisely and systematically the book by Mr Roulette reviews "the formation of an intentional and purposeful deception", a process in which the names of political figures, journalists, agents of the central investigation agency and even judges are to be found. The author reveals the role played by these forces in the United States, who have been entrusted by the new American right-wing with the working out of the ideological base of the theory of the so-called international terrorism as "a doing of the socialist countries." The French lawyer follows up the roads of this diversion: From the special directives and theoretical developments of the "Jonathan" Institute of Georgetown down to the concrete acts of terrorism such as the attempt on the life of the head of the Roman-Catholic Church.

The second part of the book of the democratic lawyer Christian Roulette is a sort of an unmasking dossier of the journalistic, diplomatic and the legal blackmail around "the Bulgarian connection" and the "complicity" of Antonov in the papal assassination atempt. Herein lies the great courage of the author making his authoritative contribution of a specialist and publicist to the clarification of the facts and in support of the cause of justice and the innocence of Sergey Antonov.

The right-wing conducted silence following the book's publication in France, comes only to prove Mr Christian Roulette's well-done job, since it was only until very recently that the right-wing press competed in supplying news about "the Bulgarian connection and about Antonov's indisputed participation in the preparation and the actual carrying out of the attempt on the life of the pope".

Athens Congress Discusses Case

AU162045 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Athens, Oct 16 (BTA corr) -- Today the attention of the delegates at the 12th Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers was drawn by the question submitted to the commission on human rights and the rights of peoples concerning the investigation of the Sergey Antonov case.

On behalf of the union of jurists in Bulgaria, Prof. Aleksandur Yankov read a report expressing the anxiety of the Bulgarian legal public over the way in which for two years now the proceedings are being conducted into the case of Bulgarian Sergey Antonov.

After an objective analysis of the facts, the report of the Bulgarian jurists proves that what we have at hand is a whole series of violations of the democratic principles of law.

The Bulgarian side has every reason to consider that the provocation against the Bulgarian citizen has been launched and propelled by ill-meaning circles whose interests lie in accusing a socialist state of being the initiator of terrorist acts, reads the report in part.

In conclusion the union of the Bulgarian jurists expresses the conviction that an objectively conducted inquiry cannot but rehabilitate the Bulgarian citizen, unjustly accused of complicity in the papal assassination attempt.

The union of Bulgarian jurists appealed to the delegates at the congress to express their views on the legal matters raised in the report. It expressed the conviction that the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, faithful to its noble aims, will not remain indifferent to this infringement of human rights and freedoms and to the requirements of democratic justice.

The report of Prof. Yankov made a lot of delegates take the floor and categorically condemn the way in which the Antonov case is being conducted. The prominent Irish jurist and public figure, former minister of foreign affairs, Mr Sean McBride, laureate of the Nobel Prize for Peace and of the Lenin Prize for Peace said: "The Antonov case needs explanation, since certain circles are exploiting it for propaganda purposes, as an element of the cold war. This is one of the sort of cases which, when unexplained, can lead to worsening of the relations between states and to worsening of the international climate as a whole. This is precisely the reason why (?we intend) to set up a special group for investigation and information, which will impartially consider (?problem from a legal) point of view and will make the (?world) legal public familiar with the results of its work".

The Italian delegate Luiggi Cavallieri said: "As an Italian jurist I have to admit that the report of the Bulgarian delegation is of great importance, because it is based on findings and facts revealing the violation of all legal norms, which is sheer arbitrariness.

How is it possible for the prosecution to rely on the testimony of a convicted criminal, how it is possible to believe in the words of the accused given after a several months' delay and after numerous mysterious visits paid to Agca in the prison by representatives of the Italian secret services?", he asked. Mr Cavallieri said that the numerous contradictions and discrepancies on which the accusation rests, point to the fact that all the evidence given by Agca is false and that the charges against the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov are absurd.

Mr Cavallieri drew attention to the fact that under the Italian Constitution if there is only one testimony against the accused, then the latter cannot be convicted upon the basis of this testimony alone. A number of articles of the Italian law of procedure have been violated. For me personally this is a case of political provocation serving the purposes of the "cold war", he said.

I am shocked by the case of the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov, because it reminds me of the violation of human rights in Portugal at the time of the fascist dictatorship, said in his speech the representative of Portugal, Mr Levi Bautista. Speaking about the campaign of slanders in the West, Mr Bautista pointed to the ill-mentioned distortion of the facts, especially the distortions of "journalist" Claire Sterling -- one of the main initiators of this campaign. The complete ungroundedness of the charges against Sergey Antonov was also revealed in the speech of the Cuban representative Miguel Alfonso.

## WFTU SOFIA SESSION OPENS WITH SPEECHES

### Foreign Delegates Arrive

AU161443 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 15 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The following delegates have arrived in Sofia to attend the 36th session of the WFTU General Council. Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the WFTU and chairman of the Hungarian Trade Unions Central Council; Ibrahim Zakaria, secretary general of the WFTU; Karel Hoffmann, Roberto Veiga, Indrizhit Gupta, Andreas Ziartides, and Elias Habr [spelling of preceding three names as published] WFTU deputy chairmen; and Boris Averyanov, Jan Nemoudri, and Jindrich Kusernik, WFTU secretaries. A Soviet delegation led by Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, has also arrived in Sofia.

The delegates were welcomed at Sofia airport by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, and by secretaries of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions.

Delegations from the following countries had arrived in Bulgaria as of 14 October: Angola, Iraq, Iran, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, South Africa, Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Venezuela, Guatemala, Guyana, Martinique, Peru, El Salvador, Jamaica, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the SRV, India, Kampuchea, the DPRK, Laos, Mongolia, New Caledonia, the Philippines, the GDR, Cyprus, the PPR, Romania, Hungary, France, the CSSR, Australia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Japan, Jordan, Congo, Kuwait, Guadeloupe, Ecuador, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, Lebanon, Chile, Austria, Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yenen, Guinea-Bissau, Namibia, Senegal, and others. Representatives of international trade union organizations have also arrived.

## Dyulgerov Greeting

AU160909 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct 16 (BTA) -- The 36th session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions was opened here today. Representatives of 90 organisations from 82 countries are taking part in it. The session will discuss one of the most pressing issues of our times -- the aggravated economic and social situation of the workers in the developing countries and will determine the orientation of the trade unions in the struggle for its resolution.

To all unprejudiced people in the world it is clear that the threat of nuclear war comes from the United States which over the recent years has abruptly stepped up the arms race and has adopted a course towards open nuclear threat to the socialist countries, towards brutal economic, political and military expansion in the developing world, Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions said. He read a speech of greeting of the Bulgarian trade unions to the participants in the session.

Mr. Petur Dyulgerov pointed out, that the policy pursued by the U.S. has unprecedently aggravated the international situation, has laid the burden of military expenses on the workers and has put the working class before new trials. This is why today the struggle for peace and disarmament, for averting a thermonuclear war is the most important problem facing mankind, he said. In this tense situation, the Bulgarian trade unionist went on to say the historic reponsibilities of the working class, of the trade unions and of the international workers' and trade union movement are growing as never before.

We are well aware of the fact that the work and the struggle for achieving vitally important aims will not be easy. They will not be easy because the ranks of the world trade union movement are still disunited and the dialogue between the trade unions of different political orientation is undergoing a difficult and slow progress. But experience has shown us that the unity of action among the workers of all countries is possible, Mr. Petur Dyulgerov pointed out. He expressed his hope that the discussions adopted in Sofia will give an impetus to the worldwide dialogue between the workers for unity and will contribute to the struggle for a peaceful future.

Further on Mr. Dyulgerov dwelled in detail on the achievements of the Bulgarian workers in all spheres of life and on the structural changes which have taken place in the economy of the country, on the role of the work team which is turning into a real, interested master of socialist property. In the changing socio-economic conditions the role of the Bulgarian trade unions is growing and they are embarking on a new stage in their development. The rights and responsibilities of the trade unions in the formation and realisation of Bulgaria's economic, social and cultural policy is growing, Mr. Petur Dyulgerov pointed out.

## Zakaria Address

AU162008 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 16 Oct 84

["For Consorted Trade Unionist Actions" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 16 (BTA) -- At the 36th session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) a summary on the main paper distributed in advance "Some Aspects of the Economic Problems of the Developing Countries and the Role of Trade Unions" was made by the WFTU secretary general, Mr Ibrahim Zakaria.

He emphasized that at the present moment a great need is felt for consorted actions of the trade unions in the conditions of permanent aggravation of the socio-economic situation of the workers in many of the countries in the so-called Third World.

The paper offers a thorough analysis of the reasons which impede the realization of the programmes for stabilizing the economic situation in the developing countries, approved by the United Nations. And which are they? In the first place this is the system of unprecedented financial exploitation through increasing the interest rates by the transnational banks and monopolies of the USA, which has been bult by the proponents of the old economic order. The permanent plunder of raw materials and other resources, the discriminatory practice of trade wars. The global distribution of a "export production zones" system are also among the aforesaid reasons. In many countries these processes are concentrated in the major problem -- the enormous debts. But as a reason of all reasons for today's hard financial situation of the developing countries is emphasized the arms race which deprives them of the means so necessary for them to finance the different economy branches. A great role for the unenviable economic situation of the developing countries is also played by the economic crisis in the developed capitalist states, the enormous debts of the developing countries to the international organizations, the discrimination of the socialist countries in the international economic cooperation, and the insufficient assistance on the part of the developed capitalist states for the developing ones.

It is emphasized in the paper that in their economic relations with the developing countries, the socialist states are actively working for the establishment of a new type of international economic relations based on absolute equality and mutual advantage.

At the background of this development of the problems on a global scale the WFTU is focusing on the task of an active struggle against the main forces of imperialism and neocolonialism, against the proponents of the old economic order. It is necessary to activate the efforts of all democratic organisations and of the trade unions in the first place in the search for ways and means for joint actions against militarism, against the foreign capital and the internal reaction.

Major importance is now acquired by the unity and coordination. There are needed specific measures aimed at the practical application of the various international and regional initiatives, the binding up of the struggle for trade unionist rights and democratic freedoms with the problems of the socio-economic development. The common efforts for safeguarding peace, against the arms race and the imperialistic policy of aggression must be raised to a qualitatively higher level. This is in fact a struggle against the military and industrial complex and its offensive against the workers' living standard and employment.

In conclusion Mr Ibrahim Zakaria emphasized the need for consorted actions of the trade unions with the international cooperative movement, with women's and youth organizations.

Debates opened on the issues raised in the main paper.

On behalf of the National Miners' Trade Union in Great Britain, the miner Richard Heathen who arrived especially for the session, thanked for the assistance and backing rendered by the WFTU to the striking miners in his country. We are fighting with one of the most reactionary governments in Great Britain's history. M. Thatcher's moves must be a lesson for the workers in many countries. Our cause is just and we shall win, the British miner emphasized.

In connection with the ongoing strike of the British miners, the WFTU General Council urged today all workers, all trade unionist organizations in the world to further activate their specific actions of political, material and financial solidarity.

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU161206 Sofia BTA in English 1123 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct 16 (BTA) -- Mr. Leo Tindemans, Belgium's minister of foreign relations, who arrived here today on an official visit, said before journalists that the multiplication of the contacts between representatives of the Eastern and Western countries will create a basis for embarking on a new stage in detente. The guest was welcomed by Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov at whose invitation the visit takes place. Other officials were also present. The official talks start this afternoon.

Mladenov-Tindemans Talks

AU162103 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] On 16 October in Sofia, official talks between Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and his Belgian counterpart Leo Tindemans opened. The two ministers discussed in detail the situation in Europe and the world and the prospects for the future. They expressed a great concern with the tense atmosphere in international relations. While exchanging opinions on the factors and reasons for the aggravation of East-West relations, and the roads leading out of this situation, substantial differences in the positions of the Bulgarian and Belgian Governments became evident. With well-grounded arguments Minister Petur Mladenov presented the position that the arms race is a direct consequence of the policy of some Western circles, especially in the United States, a policy aimed at violating the existing parity to the detriment of the socialist countries. The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs pointed out the proposals aimed at protecting world peace made by the Warsaw Pact member-countries and unilaterally by the USSR. Petur Mladenov stressed that the lack of confidence which has been generated in West-East relations must be overcome. He pointed out the readiness of the socialist countries to conduct a dialogue. He expressed the opinion that this dialogue must be based on the principles of equality and equal security, by respecting the legal interests of all partners.

Minister Petur Mladenov also spoke on the proposals of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The Belgian minister of foreign affairs expressed the position of his government on topical international issues, which are identical to the well-known NATO positions.

Leo Tindemans positively evaluated the Soviet proposals on negotiating the prevention of the militarization of space but stated that they must be connected with negotiations on other problems of disarmament, giving priority to the latter.

Tomorrow the two ministers will continue their talks on international issues, and will also discuss bilateral relations.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 2030 GMT on 16 October repeats the above item and adds: "Minister Petur Mladenov gave an official dinner for Leo Tindemans at Sofia's Vitosha Hotel, at which the two ministers proposed toasts."]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH GREECE OPENS

AU161957 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] On 16 October, the 11th session of the joint Bulgarian-Greek Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation opened in Sofia with a plenary meeting. The Bulgarian delegation is led by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and the Greek side by Konstandinos Vaitsos, deputy minister of national economy. Basic issues pertaining to the two countries' trade are being reviewed, as well as concrete measures for its development and issues of industrial and market production sharing in various areas between Greek and Bulgarian organizations and companies.

ZHIVKOV VISITS RSFSR EXHIBITION IN SOFIA

AU161633 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] On 16 October, Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited the exhibition of the RSFSR's achievements at Sofia's Universiade Hall. He was greeted by Yevgeniy Chekharin, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the central leadership of the USSR-Bulgarian Friendship Society, and by other members of the Soviet delegation that arrived in Bulgaria for the Days of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, as well as by Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-People Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, accompanied Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Aleksey Zakharov, director of the exhibition, presented the exhibits, which reflect the remarkable economic, scientific, and cultural successes of the RSFSR. In a talk with the members of the Soviet delegation, our first party and state leader dwelt on the great importance of the Days of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship.

OGNYAN DOYNOV RETURNS FROM INDIA 16 OCTOBER

AU162100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] On 16 October, Comrade Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Bulgarian-Indian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, returned from India. He had taken part in the 7th session of the commission. At Sofia airport he was greeted by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary.

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION -- Sofia, October 4 (BTA) -- "Universities -- A Center of Culture, Science and Civilization" -- this is the subject to be discussed by the participants in the second conference of the rectors of the Balkan countries which opened today. The forum is organized at the initiative of UNESCO and is aimed to deepen the contacts and cooperation between the higher educational establishments in the Balkans. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1611 GMT 4 Oct 84 AU]

COMMENT ON SOVIET DEPLOYMENT OF CRUISE MISSILES

LD161047 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 15 Oct 84

[From the "24 Hours in the World" program]

[Text] The Soviet Defense Ministry announcement, made public by the TASS agency, has generated extraordinary attention in the world. The announcement reports retaliatory measures taken by the Soviet Union to counter the relentless arms buildup by the United States. What do these measures mean from a military-strategic viewpoint? This is a question for our military-political commentator, Colonel Soldat.

[Soldat] The USSR Ministry of Defense announcement documents the realism of the frequently repeated warning of the Soviet Government that the Soviet Union and its allies would react to the deployment of American medium-range missiles and of cruise missiles in Europe with countermeasures, since the attained military equilibrium must not be upset. The fact is, however, that despite this the United States had continued in the acclerated implementation of the large scale programs for the development and deployment of new nuclear weapons. Specifically, the deployment of Pershing II missiles in the FRG is proceeding at a much faster pace than originally planned. The fact is that the Americans are pursuing their objective relentlessly and there is no doubt that they want to achieve the deployment of planned number of 108 P2 [as heard] missiles in the FRG by the end of the current year. Already today there are four batteries deployed near Gmuend and the fifth at Heilbronn. Each of these batteries has 9 launchers and 13 nuclear warheads. This amounts today to 65 Pershings. In Great Britain there are 12 launchers already in operation at Greenham Common with 48 BGM-109 cruise missiles, while in Sicily one battery with 16 missiles is also in operation and another battery is to be deployed in Italy already next month. As the Soviet Ministry of Defense announcement recalls, the United States has also been equipping -- in parallel with the deployment of these missiles on land -- its strategic bombers and the Navy with their appropriate versions. Specifically, this involves the already carried out equipping of four squadrons of the American B52-g strategic bombers with guided cruise missiles and there are to be 100 of such rearmed aircraft by the end of the year. The Pentagon has equally equipped nine nuclear submarines and a missile carrying cruiser with Tomahawk missiles.

[Anchorman] The present American President, Reagan, does not however mention these threatening facts within the framework of his preelection campaign.

[Soldat] Regardless of Reagan's sweet words the military-political course of the U.S. Government remains unchanged and the Americans are ruthlessly pursuing, step by step, the objective they have set for themselves, to achieve absolute military superiority and to gain advantages by moving them forward and closer to the Soviet Union so American missiles can hit targets in the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact countries more quickly and accurately. The representatives of the Soviet Union have, however, pointed out on more than one occasion that this adventurous calculation will not succeed and attempts to achieve military superiority are futile. The retaliatory measures taken by the Soviet Union are thus understood as being part of the defense program announced in the main outline by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defense, already in May this year, and the first reactions in the world have, in essence, objectively viewed them in such a way. To eliminate the attempts of the Americans and the NATO command to achieve superiority, Soviet operation-tactical enhanced-range missiles have been deployed in the CSSR and the GDR. These form an adequate counterbalance to the threat from the areas where American missiles are now being deployed in Europe.

[Anchorman] However, this concerns American missile bases in Western Europe, but as we know, the command to launch missiles from these bases will come from the territory of the United States. It should emanate from U.S. territory.

[Soldat] Thus, the Soviet measures must restore the balance from this viewpoint as well. American missiles are now a mere 8-10 minutes flying time from targets in the Warsaw Pact countries. For this reason, the Soviet Armed Forces have begun not only increasing the number of Soviet submarines in similar proximity to the U.S. coast, but as was announced, Soviet submarines have also been equipped with cruise missiles, which are also being deployed on Soviet strategic bombers. By their scale, these measures correspond to the growing threat to the Soviet Union and to other Warsaw Pact countries posed by the United States; or to be more accurate and indeed brutal about it, by their parameters -- the time needed to reach the target, the striking force, and accuracy of the strike -- these have now created the same danger to U.S. territory as U.S. missiles deployed in Europe constitute for the Soviet Union and its allies. In this connection, military experts in the West, in their initial comments, also pay tribute to the speed of Soviet technological progress in designing cruise missiles. I think that to doubt that the Soviet Union is prepared to energetically counter attempts by the Americans to gain superiority in any area of armaments is futile. The Soviet Union has demonstrated this now as it has previously done on many occasions in the past. The Soviet Union will not accept any future talks under threats and pressure. Agreements are possible only on the basis of equality and equal security.

KEMPNY, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN FRG FOR VISIT

LD161836 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] A delegation of the Czech National Council led by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the council's chairman, today arrived on an official visit to North Rhine-Westphalia in the FRG. Our correspondent Petr Nemec phoned us this report from Dusseldorf on the first day of the visit: This is decidely a working visit. Comrade Kempny began talks with Van Nes Ziegler, president of the North Rhine-Westphalia Land parliament, immediately after landing at Dusseldorf airport. The festive welcome in the parliament building, including an inscription in the vistor's book, was an exceptional ceremonial event in view of the delegation's action-packed program. The content of this program can be summed up in the words "further development of economic, trade, and scientific and technological cooperation." The program also includes meetings with industry and trade officials of that land, which is one of the FRG's most highly industrialized.

The visit will also provide an opportunity to exchange experience and findings in the sphere of environmental protection. An introduction to this part of the talks will be a specialist's report on the environment in such highly industrialized parts of the FRG as the Ruhr, with its large number of surface and underground mines, steelworks, and heavy industry -- an area comparable to the Ostrava district in the CSSR. The visit is taking place in a good working atmosphere, which is also a reflection of the fact that contacts between the North Rhine-Westphalia Land parliament and the Czech National Council are being pursued in the good tradition of previous meetings. Deputies from this land parliament visited the CSSR last year. Later in the afternoon, Comrade Kempny met Comrade Herbert Mies, DKP chairman. The talk concentrated on the fight against the threat of war, and Comrade Mies spoke about the succcess achieved by the DKP in the recent by-elections in North Rhine-Westphalia. The visit continues tomorrow with visits to a number of power plants.

STATEMENT ON BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD161611 Prague CTK in English 1503 GMT 16 Oct 84

["Joint Press Release on Belgian Foreign Minister's Visit" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Oct 16 (CTK) -- Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans paid an official visit to Czechoslovakia on October 14-16, at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. During his stay the Belgian official was received by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

The foreign ministers exchanged views on the current state of Czechoslovak-Belgian relations and discussed their further promotion in the political, economic and cultural spheres. They signed an agreement on legal assistance in civil, family and trade affairs. The two officials reviewed the present difficult international situation. They focused their attention on East-West relations, increasing tension and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the context of the current Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. They exchanged views on the Middle East crisis and hotbeds of tension in some other areas. Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans invited Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to visit Belgium.

Belgian Minister Departs

LD161427 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Leo Tindemans, minister of foreign relations of the Kingdom of Belgium, today ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia. He was seen off at the airport by Bohuslav Chnoupek, the minister of foreign affairs, and by other ministry officials.

PRK'S CHAN SI HOLDS TALKS WITH LEADERS

Husak, Chan Si Meet 16 Oct

LD161334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] In Prague Castle today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is in the CSSR on an official friendly visit. Also present at the meeting was Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Chan Si noted in a cordial and comradely talk that mutual relations between the CSSR and Kampuchea are developing successfully on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and in accordance with the joint declaration signed during the visit by the Czechoslovak top-level party and state delegation to Kampuchea in February 1980.

Exchanging views on the international situation, the two sides agreed in stressing that the CSSR and Kampuchea adopt the same standpoints on resolving current international problems. Both statesmen expressed profound concern at the growth of international tension, resulting from the imperialist forces' policy of confrontation.

They stressed the need for unity and a common approach on the part of all progressive, peace-loving, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle to avert a world military conflict, stop the arms race, and preserve peace throughout the world.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Chan Si went on to pay particular attention to the situation in Southeast Asia. In this connection, they condemned attempts by imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries of that region and expressed support for their just fight for freedom, independent development, and social progress.

### Final Talks With Strougal

LD161348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Final talks have been held in Prague's Hrzan Palace today between the Czechoslovak party-government delegation led by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, and the Kampuchean party-government delegation led by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Lubomir Strougal and Chan Si highly appreciated the course and results of the talks. They stressed that the conclusions summed up in the communique signify an important step toward further intensification of relations between the two countries in politics, economy, and culture, toward deepening and maintaining friendship between the Czechoslovak and Kampuchean people.

At the end of the talks between the two delegations, the final documents were signed: an agreement between CSSR and PRK Governments on granting a credit to cover the deficit in the balance of trade in the period 1984-85, and a protocol between the governments on goods exchange for 1985.

## GOVERNMENT DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BUCHAREST

LD161445 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] A Czechoslovak Government delegation led by Matej Lucan, federal deputy premier, left Prague today by air for Bucharest, where it will take part in the Czechoslovak Days at the International Trade Fair in Bucharest.

## BCP'S MIKHAYLOV ARRIVES, MEETS LEADERS

### Fojtik, Mikhaylov Meet

LD160620 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Talks took place today in the CPCZ Central Committee building between Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who flew into Prague today. In a (?comradely) talk, they exchanged experiences on ideological work in implementing the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th BCP Congress. They also discussed matters of further strengthening cooperation in this sphere by the two parties and countries. The talks were attended by Vasil Bejda, Otto Cmolik, and Miroslav Muller, directors of [respectively, the Agitation and Propaganda, Mass Media, and Cultural] Departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Petur Danailov, the Bulgarian ambassador to the CSSR.

### Husak Receives Mikhaylov

LD170530 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague today Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who is on a friendly working visit in the CSSR. Present at the reception was Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. In a cordial and comradely atmosphere they discussed the topical issues of cooperation between the two fraternal Communist Parties and possibilities of its further development, particularly concerning ideology. They expressed bilateral interest in further deepening contacts between the CPCZ and the BCP, the alliance between the CSSR and Bulgaria, and Czechoslovak-Bulgarian friendship, which contribute to the unity and cohesiveness of the socialist community and international communist and workers movement in the fight for peace and progress.

## HRUSKOVIC RECEIVES NEW SOVIET CONSUL GENERAL

LD170707 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today received (?Yuriy Kantalov), the new consul general of the Soviet Union in Bratislava, in connection with the latter's taking up of his post. In their discussion, Hruskovic informed him about the current tasks in implementing the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the area of economic and social development in Slovakia.

## CPSL CC SESSION OPENS IN BRATISLAVA 11 OCTOBER

### Lenart Opens Meeting

LD111235 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] A session of the CPSL Central Committee opened in Bratislava this morning. The session was opened by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. Taking part in the session is Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The CPSL Central Committee will discuss a report of the Presidium on the results of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session on the activities of the industries responsible for the nourishment of the people and on the long-term program of their development in Slovakia. The report is being delivered by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

### Session Participants Listed

LD130933 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The CPSL Central Committee session that began today in Bratislava is considering the problems of the agricultural and food complex development in the Slovak SR. Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who opened the session, welcomed Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Julius Varga, director of a party Central Committee department. Taking part in the session are members of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission, directors of CPSL Central Committee departments, deputy chairmen of the Slovak National Council and government of the Slovak SR, Communist members of the government, chairmen of regional national committees, and other guests.

## Janik Praises Food Output

AU151235 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Oct 84 pp 3-5

[CPSL Central Committee Presidium " Report on the Results of the 11th Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, on the Tasks of Sectors Ensuring People's Nutrition, and on the Long-Term Program of Their Development in the Conditions of the Slovak Socialist Republic," delivered by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, in Bratislava on 11 October]

[Excerpt] One can assess positively the fact that in harmony with the 16th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the CPSL congress, we have succeeded in accelerating the dynamism of the expansion of plant production, and this despite the unfavorable climatic conditions. In 3 years, volume increased 9 percent compared with the average of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and this year it will increase more than 11 percent.

This year's results in plant production are of key importance, because it is the starting point for the production of the basic food components. Developments to date show that in plant production as a whole, the goals of this year's plan can not only be fulfilled, but exceeded. The crops of the densely sown cereals in the Slovak Socialist Republic have reached more than 3,370 million metric tons, which is 470,000 metric tons more than the plan envisaged.

This is the first time in our history we have achieved such a record harvest. Together with corn -- and here we also expect good results -- we will have adequate supplies of concentrated fodder [jadro] from our own production, and will be able to cover the fodder fund, and reduce almost in half the deficit regarding the fulfillment of the 5-year plan. That creates the possibility -- when the planned imports have been realized -- to establish the necessary operational reserve of cereals, ensure a greater stability of production, and the equalization [vyrovnanost] of the fodder balance sheet.

Regarding sugar beets, we expect to be able to come close to the fulfillment of the plan, while regarding potatoes -- by making use of all untapped potential, but especially by reducing losses during gathering -- we can also fulfill the procurement plan. The results in the production of legumes and oil-yielding crops are better. The fruit and grape crops will come close to last year's, and in the production of vegetables, the plan will be fulfilled more than 90 percent. This year's weather was not favorable for the types of vegetables that like warmth, but the plan fulfillment can be improved in the coming months in some types of autumn vegetables.

Regarding bulk fodder, here we expect the fulfillment of the plan in quantity, but currently we must place exceptional stress on improving quality.

Animal production increased -- compared with the average of the Sixth 5-Year Plan -- by more than 5 percent in 3 years. The production of milk increased 7.5 percent, and of eggs 9.6 percent.

The production of animals for slaughter -- in line with the regulatory measures -- has been increasing at a slower pace, by 3.7 percent. A positive turn, especially in 1983, occurred in the indexes of the reproduction of farm animals, despite the fact that many districts and enterprises have not fulfilled their tasks in this respect yet.

We have achieved promising results on the Slovakia-wide scale in the rational use of concentrated fodder. Compared with the average of the Sixth 5-Year Plan consumption in 1983 dropped 8 percent per kilogram increase in pig's weight, 27 percent per kilogram increase in beef cattle's weight, and 23 percent per liter of milk.

These savings contribute considerably to self-sufficiency. Compared with the years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the import of fodder for the needs of animal production in Slovakia, which has on the whole increased, dropped 35 percent in the first year of the 5-year plan, of which figure almost 80 percent was from the nonsocialist countries.

Animal production will increase 3 percent this year, and that in particular is thanks to the further increase of meat production, but also thanks to the further increase of the number of cattle. There is a prospect that the planned procurement of milk will be exceeded by 50 million liters, and the procurement of beef by about 15,000 metric tons.

The dynamism of the growth of food production has also been renewed. In 3 years, the overall tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the volume of food production were fulfilled 59 percent, and the time plan was exceeded by Kcs660 million. The overfulfillment in the production of goods is even more favorable and constitutes Kcs1.3 billion, a matter that shows in larger stocks of finished products. The sources of raw materials make it possible to fulfill the tasks of the food industry also this year.

Deliveries of foodstuffs to the market -- with the exception of alcoholic beverages and wine -- were fulfilled in 3 years in the volume envisaged by the Seventh 5-Year Plan. These deliveries, compared with the average of the years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, increased 21 percent in the past 3 years. The market was balanced in all basic foodstuffs.

In recent years our agricultural-food complex has been achieving a progressive, dynamic development, and has not been undergoing -- as our class enemies have been trying to tell us -- some sort of crisis.

## Pitra Addresses Session

LD131013 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The CPSL Central Committee session continues in Bratislava today with a discussion of the report on the results of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session on the tasks of the sectors securing food for the population and the long-term development of their advancement in the conditions of Slovakia.

In the introductory greeting from Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, he appreciated the critically exacting atmosphere of the session at which the conclusions of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee are taking a concrete form. He underlined the session's importance from the viewpoint of securing current and long-term tasks of the agro-industrial complex.

Comrade Frantisek Pitra said the party Central Committee is able to state on the basis of a deep analysis, that the main aims of the party's agricultural policy are being fulfilled successfully. He praised the work of the agriculture-food production complex and the working class' effective help in implementing the tasks linked to securing the people's food supplies.

On the basis of this positive assessment, the CPCZ Central Committee made the demand to concentrate all efforts on achieving and also overfulfilling the intentions of the current 5-year plan.

He went on to say that in implementing the resolutions of the 11th party Central Committee session in the coming period, the most important task will be to maintain the dynamic development of agricultural production over the last 2 years, and make even better use of all its unused capacities.

Therefore, in connection with preparing next year's plan it is necessary to concentrate on mapping out realistic but demanding tasks for crop and livestock production and also for the food industry.

Comrade Pitra went on to say that the basic prerequisite for further qualitative improvement in the intensification process of our agriculture is a firm assertion of technological discipline in all stages of agricultural production. The political-organizational work of the party bodies and organizations should proceed from these demands.

Comrade Pitra then spoke about the long-term program of development of agriculture and of other sectors providing food supplies to the population.

Its aim, as he emphasized, is to outline the general direction of the long-term agricultural and food industry trends in all unavoidable basic intersectoral linkages with other parts of the agro-industrial complex.

This is an open document which must be consistently enriched by new ideas and experience brought about by the scientific-technological progress at home and abroad and by progressive practice. The program is an important base for the formation of national economic plans.

Comrade Pitra then spoke about some basic ideas of the program such as securing food supplies to the population, active and purposeful development of science and technology and its application in agriculture, as well as achieving long-term stability in food production and the creation of harmony between agricultural production, and processing and storing capacities.

In particular he stressed the demand to make intensive use of the great possibilities of international cooperation with the USSR and with the other socialist countries. He said that it is essential to concentrate funds and forces on removing some barriers that are weakening the process of efficient intensification of agriculture. This means, above all, overcoming the stagnation in the fertility of soil, in the [words indistinct] of agriculture production, shortcomings in equipping agricultural production with comprehensive high-performance machinery. He underlined the tasks that Slovak enterprises are to fulfill to better satisfy the demand for chemical products in all of Czechoslovak agriculture.

At the close of his speech he praised the achievements of agricultural workers in Slovakia, in particular in fulfilling the grain program. At the same time he pointed critically to some unused capacities in crop and livestock production and in the agricultural economy of the Slovak SR. He expressed the conviction that Communists and the working people of Slovakia will do their all to fulfill the aims of the agricultural policy of the party, and of the resolution of the 11th Central Committee session.

## CPSL CC Session Concludes

LD131019 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The CPSL Central Committee session ended in Bratislava today. It discussed a report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the results of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session on the tasks of the branches securing the nutrition of the people and the long-range program for their development in the conditions of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

## HRUSKOVIC PRESENTS STATE AWARD TO CPSL OFFICIAL

LD122208 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] In Bratislava today Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, presented the Order of Labor to (Jan Kalina), chairman of the CPSL Enterprise Committee and of the Slovak National Uprising Enterprise in Ziar nad Hronon, on his 60th birthday. The president of the Republic conferred the high state award on (Jan Kalina) for years-long, selfless work for the CPCZ and for socialist society.

## BRIEFS

ACCORD WITH AUSTRIA -- In conclusion of the official visit to Austria by Miroslav Toman, CSSR minister of agriculture and food, a joint accord was signed on the further development of cooperation in the sphere of agriculture. It includes the spheres of plant and animal production, as well as the sphere of forest economy. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Oct 84 p 7 AU]

CONTRACT WITH BULGARIA -- On the occasion of the Plovdiv trade fair, the Czechoslovak Motokov and the Bulgarian Balkancar foreign trade enterprises signed a long-term contract worth more than 90 million in transferable roubles. It concerns one of the largest production sharing agreements within the CEMA framework -- the joint production of trucks by the [Czechoslovak] Liaz enterprise and the [Bulgarian] Madara enterprise. According to the contract, Bulgaria will continue to supply rear axles to the Liaz national enterprise; in addition, it will begin the production of driving axles, of which it will deliver about 2,000 to the CSSR this year. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Oct 84 p 7 AU]

WEST BOHEMIA HARVEST RESULTS -- In the West Bohemian region, 7,800 hectares of grain have been harvested; but roughly 3,000 hectares are still untouched, mostly because the grain is not yet ripe. By the beginning of this week, merely 12,000 hectares of sugar beets were harvested in the CSSR, which is less than 6 percent; the figure for potatoes is slightly more than 57 percent; for corn and for silage slightly more than 75 percent (more than 312,500 hectares); for grain corn slightly less than 4 percent. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Oct 84 p 1 AU]

SAVINGS IN CZECH LANDS -- From the beginning of January and up to 31 August, the citizens' deposits in the Czech SR amounted to Kcs30.821 billion; their withdrawals amounted to Kcs26.275 billion. The savings in the above period amounted to Kcs776 million less than in the same period in 1983. The total amount of savings accounts by 31 August was more than Kcs136.525 billion. By the same date, the Czech State Savings Bank had granted 303,000 new loans to the tune of Kcs3.847 billion. [Summary] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 2 Oct 84 p 3 AU]

HONECKER'S ACTIVITIES ON VISIT TO FINLAND

*Honecker Arrives in Helsinki*

LD161104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0912 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki, 16 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Helsinki today on a state visit to the Republic of Finland. He is accepting an invitation from Finnish President Dr Mauno Koivisto, who warmly welcomed his guest at Helsinki-Vantaa Airport.

Erich Honecker is accompanied by Minister for Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer; Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary, and first deputy minister for foreign trade; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the Chancery of the State Council Chairman; and Professor Dr Stefan Doernberg, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Republic of Finland.

At the airport the state flags of the two countries were raised. An honor guard from the Helsinki garrison of the Finnish Defense Forces presented arms. Aircraft of the Finnish Air Force escorted the special Interflug plane from the border to the capital.

At the aircraft steps the president welcomed his guest in a friendly way to Finnish soil. A corps of musicians played the anthems of the GDR and Finland. Then Erich Honecker introduced the members of his entourage. After this, Erich Honecker and the other guests were greeted by Speaker of the Diet Erkki Pystynen, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, Minister of Foreign Affairs Paavo Vayrynen, and other membres of the government. Among these were Minister of Justice Christoffer Taxell, Minister of the Interior Matti Luttinin, Minister of Defense Veikko Pihlajamaki, Minister of Finance Ahti Pekkala, Minister of Education Kaarina Suonio, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Toivo Ylajarvi, Minister of Communications Matti Puhakka, Minister of Social Affairs Eeva Kuuskoski-Vikatmaa, Minister of Labor Urpo Leppanen, Minister of Culture Gustav Bjorkstrand, Second Minister of Social Affairs Vappu Taipale, and Second Minister of Finance Pekka Vennamo.

Also at the ceremony were President of the Supreme Court Curt Olsson, President of the Supreme Administrative Court Anti Suviranta, Justice Chancellor Kai Korte, Commander in Chief of the Defense Forces General Jaako Valtanen, State Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Matti Tuovinen, head of Chancery of the President of the Republic Jaako Kalela, GDR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland Ensio Helaniemi, Governor of Usimaa Province Jacob Soderman, Chairman of Helsinki City Council Harri Holkeri, and Mayor of Helsinki Raimo Ilaskivi. Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Ambassador of the Republic of Iraq General Salih Mahdi 'Ammash was also present.

After staff members of the GDR Embassy greeted Erich Honecker, members of the Thaelmann Pioneers handed him and President Dr Koivisto bunches of flowers.

The military ceremony in honor of the state guest began with a greeting by the town commander and head of the Helsinki garrison Colonel Olli Rekola, and other senior officers. The commander of the honor guard introduced the GDR head of state. Accompanied by his host and to the sound of the march of honor of the Finnish Defense Forces, Erich Honecker inspected the troops and bowed to the troops' colors. During a short talk in the airport's VIP lounge, the heads of state expressed their joy and satisfaction with the meeting in the Finnish capital.

They then climbed into a car bearing the pennants of both states. Escorted by five motocycles they drove together to Erich Honecker's residence, the state guest house Lakastajatorppa on the shore of the Baltic.

Honecker Meets Diplomats

LD161527 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1423 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki, 16 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received the diplomatic corps in Helsinki on Tuesday afternoon. The heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the Finnish capital were presented to the GDR head of state in the presidential palace. Erich Honecker held friendly talks with the doyen, the Iraqi ambassador, General Salih Mahdi 'Ammash, and other diplomats.

Koivisto Awarded Order

LD161309 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1055 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki, 16 Oct (ADN) -- In Helsinki at midday on Tuesday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, made a first visit to Dr Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, in his official offices. Erich Honecker presented his host with "Grand Start of International Friendship." The high GDR award was presented to the Finnish president in recognition of his services to securing peace and developing friendly relations between both nations.

Koivisto Hosts Lunch

LD161419 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1217 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki, 16 Oct (ADN) -- President Dr Mauno Koivisto held a luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Erich Honecker's entourage also took part in the friendly get-together in the presidential palace. Afterward, Erich Honecker honored the former president of the Republic of Finland, Dr Juho Kusti Paasikivi, by laying a wreath in the afternoon. The statesman, who lies in the Hietaniemi Cemetery in Helsinki, played a decisive part in working out and establishing Finnish foreign policy of peace and good-neighborliness, which is known as the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line and which is being continued by the current president, Dr Mauno Koivisto.

Honecker-Koivisto Talks

LD161658 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki, 16 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Dr Mauno Koivisto president of the Republic of Finland, started their official talks on Tuesday in the presidential palace in Helsinki. They discussed current problems of the international situation as well as questions concerning the further development of relations between both states.

In their exchange of views on problems of the global political situation, the interlocutors were in agreement that preserving and securing peace is the most important question of the present. Erich Honecker and Dr Mauno Koivisto emphasized that the prevention of a nuclear conflagration is of special urgency.

Everything has to be done to replace confrontation and the arms race with dialogue and cooperation in the interest of peace, disarmament, and detente.

This entails, above all, achieving measures for arms limitation and disarmament, especially in the nuclear field and with chemical and other mass destruction weapons, on the basis of equality and equal security. Both statesmen favor the immediate start of talks on preventing the militarization of space.

Erich Honecker and Mauno Koivisto emphasized their countries' readiness to make an active contribution to the success of the Stockholm conference. They reiterated their support for the creation of nuclear-weapons-free zones or corridors in various parts of Europe. Erich Honecker affirmed in this connection the positive stance of his country toward the Finnish initiative on the creation of a nuclear-weapons-free zone in north Europe and recalled the readiness of the GDR to make its territory available for a tactical-nuclear-arms-free zone on the dividing line of the two military alliances on the basis of equality and equal security. Both politicians emphasized the undiminished significance of the Helsinki Final Act as a code for peaceful coexistence.

On the topic of the sources of conflict in the world, Erich Honecker and Mauno Koivisto spoke in support of negotiated solutions which take into account the legitimate interests of the nations concerned.

Erich Honecker spoke about the aims of GDR foreign policy, which has found expression in the peace and detente proposals of the states of the socialist community. The GDR is convinced that a change is necessary in international relations and can be brought about. This end is also served by the policy of dialogue with all states and forces who are interested in preserving and securing peace. At present, it is necessary to reverse the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. That would be very simple and reasonable, Erich Honecker emphasized, and would enable the reversal of the military countermeasures by the socialist states and the resumption of negotiations.

Both politicians noted with satisfaction that the relations between the GDR and Finland are developing and deepening for mutual benefit. On the basis of mutual respect, as well as in agreement with the principles of peacful coexistence, a stable, neighborly relationship, characterized by agreement and friendship, has developed. Regular meetings and political dialogue between representatives of both countries have become a good tradition.

Erich Honecker and Mauno Koivisto discussed the opportunities for the further development of bilateral relations and emphasized the significance of long-term and stable economic and trade relations.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere supported by mutual trust. Taking part in the talks on behalf of the GDR were Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary, and first deputy minister of foreign trade; Frank-Joachim Herrman, head of Chancery of the State Council Chairman; Professor Dr Stefan Doernberg; the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Repblic of Finland; and other persons.

Participants on the Finnish side were Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs; Matti Iuovinen, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ensia Helaniemi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to the GDR; Jaakko Kalela, head of the Office of the President; and other persons.

## Honecker's Dinner Speech

LD162356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2036 GMT 16 Oct 84

["Text" of toast by Eric Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, at a festive dinner given in his honor by Finnish President Mauno Koivisto at the president's Palace in Helsinki on 16 October]

[Text] Helsinki, 16 Oct (ADN) -- In his toast, Erich Honecker expressed sincere thanks for the invitation to visit Finland and for the cordial reception accorded to him and his party. Erich Honecker said:

One gladly visits good neighbors, and so we have come with pleasure to Finland, with which we have friendly connections.

For almost 3 qnd 1/2 decades to the day, the GDR and the Republic of Finland have had diplomatic relations. They have developed successfully for mutual benefit. Our relations and contacts have always been marked by respect and esteem for the partner, and mutual give and take to the advantage of both peoples.

This has been so since the founding of our socialist GDR 35 years ago, and it will continue to be so. On 15 October 1949, representatives of our two countries signed a first governmental agreement. This laid the foundation for a development that has produced exemplary relations of peaceful coexistence, harmony, and friendship. Trust, which grows from mutual respect and peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems, has a beneficial effect over and above the bilateral framework on the international climate. Especially in the present situation, the cooperation of our two states proves the vitality of that which the heads of state and government of the 35 CSCE participating states confirmed as a valid code of peaceful relations of coexistence 9 years ago in Helsinki by their signatures. In agreement with the Helsinki Final Act, our states are following in word and deed a course of peace and cooperation.

It takes as its starting point the realities that arose as a result of World War II and postwar developments, and is sustained by the conviction that only the maintenance of peace, consistent support for arms limitation, and disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security and constructive cooperation ensure the well-being of the people.

Unfortunately, the international situation has deteriorated in recent years. The danger of nuclear war threatens the physical existence of the peoples. The efforts by certain circles for military superiority threaten to destabilize international relations. This finds its expression in the new U.S. missile systems in Western Europe and the plans for the militarization of space.

The intention is to sacrifice spirit and letter of Helsinki to the spirit of confrontation and a declared policy of a crusade. The government and people of the GDR recognize the dangers resulting from this with all clarity. With all the greater determination we are thus helping to preserve mankind from the nuclear inferno, to halt the arms race to achieve progress on the path of arms limitation and disarmament, and to defend and continue the process of European security and cooperation.

As the threat to peace grows, the forces that oppose it grow. We are thus convinced that return to reason and normality in international relations is possible if the forces of peace and detente combine their efforts.

"The victory of reason can only be the victory of reasonable people," Brecht said. To work for this is the task of all those who bear responsiblity, irrespective of ideology and social and political allegiance. In this spirit, the GDR remains ready for dialogue with all forces prepared for understanding who, like us, see averting danger of a nuclear inferno and safeguarding lasting peace as the most important present task.

A halt to deployment of new U.S. missile systems in Western Europe and dismantling of the Pershing II and cruise missiles already deployed would let mankind breathe a sigh of relief. At the same time, it would open the path to substantive and promising negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the reduction of nuclear arms. In accordance with its doctrine of peace, of doing everything possible so that war never again starts from German soil, the GDR feels a particular obligation toward the struggle of the people for arms limitation and disarmament. All the more so in the present specific situation where the deployment especially of all new Pershing systems on the territory of its western neighbor, the FRG, is taking place.

Together with the other Warsaw Pact states the GDR has submitted proposals for the reduction of the existing dangers and a reliable improvement of the international situation which, given goodwill, are acceptable to all sides. They are based on the conviction that there can be no security for one side at the cost of the other. Striving for military superiority is as alien to it as any form of political inequality. These proposals are well known. In the present aggravated international situation, their importance is particularly clear.

The binding renunciation by all nuclear powers of first use of nuclear weapons corresponding to the example of the USSR, which is based on a deep sense of responsibility, could quickly and effectively reduce mistrust, strengthen security, and also promote negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons.

The signing of a treaty on the renunciation of the use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between Warsaw Pact states and NATO states, which would also be open to all other states, would effectively reduce military and political confrontation and increase trust and cooperation.

The creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various parts of Europe would especially now be an important step toward more trust, to reduction of the danger of war, and to the final liberation of Europe from nuclear weapons altogether. This is why we are following attentively and sympathetically the efforts for the creation of a nuclear-weapons-free zone in northern Europe. We have endorsed the Finnish proposal with regard to northern Europe from the outset.

Today, we regard it as more topical than ever, as a contribution to guaranteeing peace and stability in a region that is our direct neighbor. The GDR continues to be prepared to make its entire territory available for a zone free from nuclear theater weapons.

The GDR believes that the Stockholm conference, through agreement on political and military measures, can contribute to actual consolidation of trust, and fundamental change in international relations. Honest negotiations and agreements acceptable to both sides, also require observance of the principle of equality and equal security, and renunciation of unilateral military advantages. Our policy is to put an end to the arms race in all spheres and prevent it from spreading to new technological and geographical areas and space.

The experience of history and the vital present interests of our people make it clear how much the states of the Baltic region need peace and practical cooperation full of understanding. They are urging us, now and in the future, to place our whole weight on the scales for peace and reason.

The talks of our delegations today showed that the GDR and Finland have broad agreement or very close views on the main international questions. Let me reaffirm that we have great respect for the active and peace- and detente-orientated foreign policy of the Republic of Finland.

The fundamental agreement of our two states in the vital questions of mankind promotes bilateral relations. Cooperation in trade, science, culture, and environment protection and in the spheres of youth and sports, rests on a solid and sound basis and broad contacts. There are hardly any uncultivated fields. I am convinced that our talks during these days will lend further impulses to relations. To these relations of friendship and trust, which are sustained by broad social forces, we will continue to pay great attention.

Erich Honecker proposed a toast to the joint efforts of the GDR and the Republic of Finland in safeguarding peace, further developing fruitful, traditional, friendly relations between the two states and peoples, and to the health of Dr Koivisto and all present.

## Koivisto's Dinner Speech

LD170400 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2022 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Speech by Finnish President Mauno Koivisto at dinner in honor of GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker at the president's palace in Helsinki on 16 October]

[Text] Helsinki, 16 Oct (ADN) -- In his toast at the dinner in honor of Erich Honecker, Dr Mauno Koivisto expressed his pleasure at being able to welcome Erich Honecker and his entourage to Finland. He said:

Your previous visit to our country, 9 years ago, was linked with a significant event in the history of Europe, the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. I hope that your present stay in Finland will again revive those valuable memories and will also allow you to gain new impressions of our country.

The contacts between Finns and German culture and the German-speaking area go back centuries. Our science, our art and our cultural life in general have received strong inspiration from Germany. The Baltic Sea has brought peoples living around it closer together and has served as a trade and connecting route.

Relations between Finland and the GDR have stabilized on a good and trusting basis, for we are neighbors along the same sea. We have been able to state today at our talks that our relationship is free of problems. They have developed stably and in the interests of both states. Although our diplomatic relations were established only 12 years ago as a result of international developments, the relationship between Finland and the GDR already has a 30-year-old tradition. It is also characteristic of our relations that they are marked by mutual respect. We stand in close cooperation as equal states having different social orders.

Our cooperation embraces very many spheres and our contacts have flourished increasingly from year to year. Especially valuable of course, are the meetings between leading public figures from both states. Moreover there have been numerous visits on a government level and a lively exchange of representatives of various fields of specialization. The importance of individual citizens in bringing our countries closer together must not be forgotten either. All-round interaction contributes to mutual understanding of our peoples and their living conditions and strengthens the foundation for their relations.

The GDR is Finland's natural trading partner due to its geographical position alone. The agreements concluded so far create a good basis for further development of our trade and economic relations. Typically we trade processed products, as is only natural for two developed, industrialized states. Although our trade has developed favorably, we have not yet achieved the target we have jointly set ourselves. We must therefore work harder to attain our goal. Over the years our system of treaties has also deepened in many other areas and is now diversified. Only recently an agreement on regulating property rights and financial questions was signed between our states. This settled a long-open problem. When it was signed it was also agreed that our countries will start negotiations on an agreement on the regulation of noncommercial money transfers. The system of treaties could perhaps be extended in such a way as to increase our interaction. For example, it would certainly be possible to achieve further concrete results in the sphere of tourism through conclusion of treaties.

The Baltic Sea is an important uniting factor for the littoral states. Our shared concern for its future is understandable. We want to leave our future generations a sea protected from the negative effects of modern industrialized society, which can continue to be used for employment and recreation purposes. The agreement on the protection of the Baltic Sea demonstrates the efforts to safeguard the ecological balance in this area and develop a responsible attitude to the surrounding nature. Finland and the GDR have worked together in perfect harmony in their efforts for protection of the Baltic and in other environmental issues.

We are not only concerned about the ecological balance of the Baltic region. Finland, like the GDR, is working to ensure that this territory, which is important also to the whole of Europe, is maintained as a peaceful sea serving the interaction and welfare of the peoples. Both states bear in mind this important aim in the efforts they have undertaken to keep alive the process of European cooperation introduced in Helsinki within the framework of the CSCE. This cooperation continues, as before, to be aimed at realizing the security interests of all signatory states. It has proved useful to all participating states as a result. The Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, which is continuing its work in Stockholm, is a firm and important part of this process, in which a new and significant military dimension has now been included. Finland for its part also actively works at the Stockholm conference to bring about results which are important in content and acceptable to all participating states.

The present international situation is cause for concern. The lack of trust, which has harmed relations between the superpowers for several years, has not lessened. Weapons technology is developing in the wake of the arms escalation. The arms race is not strengthening real security and is making the solution of the problems central to mankind's development increasingly difficult. Finland takes the view that military security on our continent should be guaranteed at a substantially lower armaments level. Security can only be guaranteed by effective measures that lead, in particular, to limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons.

Dialogue between the leading superpowers is of primary importance for international cooperation. We attach great value to continuing that dialogue and believe this is the only way to halt the arms race and reduce the level of armaments. We regard a halt to nuclear armament as especially urgent. Finland consistently strives, in accordance with its policy of neutrality, to make its contribution to the establishment of a more peaceful world that is more willing to cooperate.

Finland is one of the Nordic states, and we have for several decades been making resolute efforts to maintain a stable and peaceful situation in northern Europe through our security policy.

An important factor for maintaining this situation is that no nuclear weapons be stationed here.

Finland has put forward its own views on the security of northern Europe, and we have observed with satisfaction the development that has taken place over the years in the attitude of the other Nordic states toward the question of establishing of a nuclear-free zone in the north. We also realize that the GDR supports this idea. The continuation of a stable situation in northern Europe is of great importance for the neighboring states and also for all of Europe.

Last week the GDR celebrated the 35th anniversary of its foundation. In conclusion, allow me to congratulate you on this anniversary and to express my high regard for the developments that have taken place in your country and the successes you have achieved. The GDR is a modern and prospering industrialized state that has cleared away the war damage and directed its gaze to the future. Mauno Koivisto proposed a toast to the health of Erich Honecker and favorable cooperation between Finland and the GDR.

HOFFMANN, DELEGATION VISIT AUSTRIAN ACADEMY

LD170357 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] The GDR military delegation headed by Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann continued its official visit to Austria today. After laying a wreath in the crypt of the Heroes Memorial in Vienna, the delegation visited the Theresian Military Academy. There it acquainted itself with the training of officers of the Austrian Federal Army.

SPEECHES, COMMUNIQUE FROM VISIT BY PRK'S CHAN SI

Stoph, Chan Si Exchange Toasts

LD090355 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] As already mentioned in the news, the first day of the official visit by Chan Si, premier of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the GDR, ended this evening with a dinner given by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, for his Kampuchean guest. The two politicians exchanged toasts, the main themes of which Matthais Erich now explains:

[Erich] In accordance with tradition, the host spoke first. Willi Stoph once more warmly welcomed his counterpart from friendly Kampuchea and expressed his certainty that this visit to the GDR by Chan Si would have a fruitful effect on the development of relations between the two countries. Willi Stoph then praised the remarkable achievements of the Khmer people in creating the foundations for the building of socialism. He said:

[Begin Stoph recording] We are very impressed by the great achievements which the people of Kampuchea, under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], have accomplished. In the almost 6 years that have passed since the inhuman Pol Pot regime was smashed, significant results have been registered in overcoming the inheritance of this reign of terror and establishing and consolidating revolutionary people's power. This attests to the industry and creativity of the Kampuchean people and is at the same time the result of the firm friendship with the Soviet Union, the SR of Vietnam, and the other fraternal socialist countries. [end recording]

Willi Stoph said that the visit should also give the Kampuchean guest an impression of life in the GDR.

The celebration of the 35th anniversary, in which the comrades from Phnom Penh participated, had particularly shown the close solidarity among party, state, and people in our country. The further shaping of developed socialism in the spirit of the decisions of the 10th party congress had the unreserved support of those peoples who, like the Kampucheans, had embarked on the socialist path of development. It was in this spirit that relations with the PRK had developed strongly over the past 6 years.

[Begin Stoph recording] Over 500 Kampuchean citizens have started a profession, or vocational or university training in the GDR since then. There are extensive relations between the mass organizations of the two countries. In courses of instruction and study, over 200 cadres have qualified in the GDR. The friendship with the Kampuchean peoples has grown deep roots in the GDR. We are sure that your visit, dear Comrade Chan Si, will give fresh impulse to the shaping of our relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation. [end recording]

Willi Stoph then pointed to the dangerous confrontation policy of the United States and NATO, which places a considerable strain on the peaceful coexistence of the peoples. The GDR and Kampuchea stand side by side in the worldwide struggle for peace and disarmament. Here once again the voice of our premier: [Begin Stoph recording] In this spirit the GDR also welcomes and supports the proposals of the three fraternal Indochinese states for the creation of a zone of peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia. We will continue to work consistently for broadening international recognition of the PRK, so that your people, too, can take their due place among peoples and can devote themselves with all their strength to the creation of the foundations of a life in peace, happiness, and socialism. [end recording]

Chan Si expressed thanks for the reception and the warm words that Willi Stoph had addressed to the Kampuchean guests. The solidarity support and effective assistance of the GDR and of the other fraternal socialist countries were a great boost and encouragement for the Kampuchean people. Chan Si then said: [Chan Si recording in vernacular fading into translation] The KPRP, the government, and the entire Kampuchean people celebrated successfully the fifth anniversary of the rebirth on 7 January. This event and the numerous achievements of the Kampuchean people have shown the whole world, and especially our enemies, that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible and that the resolute progress along the path of socialism is unstoppable. [end recording]

Chan Si reaffirmed that Kampuchea would make every effort to transform the Southeast Asia region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. His country had a right to take its legitimate seat in the United Nations again and would never relinquish this right. He then returned to relations between the two countries, the PRK and the GDR, there were things in common in their two histories in the fraternal tradition of the struggle for national liberation and socialism. The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our two countries signed during the visit to Berlin in 1980 by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK State Council, and by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other important documents correspond to the interest of our two peoples, he said. We sincerely welcome this basic treaty and these important documents. Cooperation between our two countries is presently progressing further and more strongly.

At the end of his speech, the Kampuchean premier spoke about the international situation, about questions of war and peace. He said that Kampuchea's stance was clear.

He strongly condemned the policy of arms buildup and war of mass destruction pursued by U.S. imperialism. We support all peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and all peace proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact member-states and the declarations of the CEMA states adopted at the highest level. In our opinion all these good proposals indicate the right path to the consolidation of peace and detente and for preserving mankind from the danger of a thermonuclear war.

## Communique on Chan Si Visit

AU151530 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Oct 84 p 6

[Text] Berlin 12 Oct -- The following is a joint GDR-PRK communique on the recent official friendship visit to the GDR by a high-ranking Kampuchean party and government delegation led by Chan Si, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers:

At the invitation of Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and SED Central Committee Politburo member, Comade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and KPRP Central Committee Politburo member, made an official friendship visit to the GDR from 8-11 October.

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR State Council, held a talk with Premier Chan Si, who conveyed fraternal greetings from Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. Erich Honecker also asked Chan Si to convey his fraternal greetings to Heng Samrin.

Comrade Chan Si laid a wreath at the monument to victims of fascism and militarism on Unter Den Linden in Berlin. He visited a pneumatics combine at Fuerstenwalde. In Potsdam, he visited the "Havelobst" plantation run by the youth, and exchanged views with members of the local people's chamber.

Talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, confidence, and agreement between Premier Chan Si and his GDR counterpart. The two parties noted with satisfaction the fruitful development of relations between their countries and the close and fraternal cooperation between the SED and the KPRP on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, and the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in March 1980.

They informed each other of the achievements in implementing the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and of the Fourth KPRP Congress. They hailed the important initiatives taken by the GDR working people on the occasion of the GDR's 35th anniversary, the great successes recorded by the PRK in the 6 years of its existence, and the efforts made by the Kampuchean people acting upon the decisions of the ninth plenum of the KPRP Central Committee in defending and building their country.

The two parties examined the current state and prospects of developing cooperation between the two countries, and unanimously underlined that the agreements concluded at top levels in 1980 constituted a material base for developing long-standing relations between the two countries. They also noted with satisfaction the success of agreements on economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation, the continued broadening of trade exchanges, and the use of solidarity aid from funds of the GDR solidarity committee for contributing to national construction of the PRK.

Comrade Chan Si expressed gratitude to the GDR people for their solidarity aid. He highly valued the devoted work of GDR medical and paramedical personnel and technical workers in the PRK.

During the visit, the two sides signed an agreement on the creation of a commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. At its first meeting, the commission discussed current issues relating to cooperation and laid down the line for plans of national economic development from 1986 to 1990. They also signed an agreement on GDR aid to Kampuchea. Another agreement, on professional training of Kampuchean citizens in 1984-85 and a protocol on goods exchanges in 1985, were also signed. The two sides congratulated each other on the fruitful cooperation in culture and education.

During the talks on international problems, the two sides noted with concern that the world situation was being dangerously aggravated by the policy of superarmament and confrontation pursued by the United States and NATO. The aspirations of the most aggressive imperialist circles to gain military supremacy over socialism, their militarization policy of international relations, interference, threat, and aggression regarding progressive social and democratic forces in the whole world, threatens world peace.

The two chairmen believed that it was possible to avoid a nuclear catastrophe and improve international relations providing all states and forces that have at heart safeguarding and consolidating peace are determined to do so.

In this context Comrade Willi Stoph and Comrade Chan Si affirmed their great attachment to the proposals of peace and detente advanced by the USSR as well as the socialist peace initiatives stated in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states in January 1983, the Moscow Declaration adopted by the high-level representative countries in June 1983, as well as the declaration of the CEMA member-states on safeguarding peace and international cooperation.

The two representatives stressed the resolute struggle of the socialist countries for arms limitation and disarmament based on equality and equal security. The two sides called for maintaining the military equilibrium at a lower level.

Willi Stoph and Chan Si expressed the hope to see constructive response from NATO countries to the socialist countries' initiatives on disarmament and detente. The two parties noted that first of all it was important to put into practice the Soviet proposals already approved by the United Nations concerning the quantitative and qualitative freezing of the nuclear arsenals by all states inclined to create good relations among the nuclear powers and conclude a treaty on banning use of force in and from outer space, on renunciation of use of military forces, and on maintaining peaceful relations between Warsaw Pact and NATO member-states.

They were convinced that implementing these socialists' peace proposals would make it possible to decrease drastically the danger of war, in favor of trust in international relations and reinforcement of peaceful cooperation among states and peoples.

The two parties underlined that renunciation of the military supremacy attempts and abandonment of imperialist intervention policy would be the key to ease the international situation. That means reestablishment in Western Europe of the situation that existed before deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

They also reaffirmed their governments' determination to continue on the consistent course taken by the GDR and the PRK to lessen danger of war, and guarantee international security, disarmament, and detente. They underlined that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence and earnest and equal dialogue.

Willi Stoph and Chan Si stressed the GDR and PRK's determination to do the best to help strengthen comprehensive and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and to guarantee peace and social progress.

Willi Stoph and Chan Si condemned the imperialists' confrontation policy, the expansionist policy of the most reactionary circles in Asia, and the escalation of this policy in bloody wars. This policy threatens peace and security in the region, in particular in the Indochinese countries.

The two parties noted that all problems could be solved only through negotiations, without outside interference. They also appreciated and supported the Soviet Union's proposal to elaborate and put into practice measures of trust in the Far East, and theproposals raised by the Mongolian People's Republic to conclude a convention of nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations among states in Asia and the Pacific region.

The GDR supported the great efforts of the PRK, the SR of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The GDR appreciated the constructive long-term proposals advanced by the Indochinese summit held in Vientiane in February 1983, and the concrete proposals successively laid down by the Indochinese ministerial conferences. The GDR also highly valued the partial withdrawals of the Vietnamese volunteers army from Kampuchea in conformity with the agreement between the PRK and the SR of Vietnam. That proves the continued progress and stability obtained by the PRK, and testifies to the Indochinese countries' goodwill through peace.

Willi Stoph reaffirmed the view of the GDR that the PRK Government is the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people and, as such, should occupy the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and other international organizations.

The GDR will continue to press for the PRK's legitimate right in the international arena.

The two parties categorically rejected all attempts to make use of the United Nations in interfering in the internal affairs of the PRK. Once again they rejected the UN resolution aimed at destabilizing the legitimate government and undermining the sovereignty, independence, and self-determination of the PRK.

The GDR strongly demanded a stop to all support for the Pol Pot criminals, who are seeking all ways to undermine Kampuchea's progress.

The two parties highly appreciated the Nonaligned Movement and its activities to clear the international atmosphere. In particular, they paid homage to the movement's actions against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid; for consolidating peace; ending the arms race; disarming; and guaranteeing economic and social development of all states.

The two parties condemned U.S. militarization of the Indian Ocean as an escalation of the danger to peace in that part of the world. The GDR and the PRK supported convening in the near future a UN conference on the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

The two parties expressed solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for national and social liberation. They resolutely condemned imperialism's undeclared war waged against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and reaffirmed their consistent support for proposals advanced by the DRA Government on 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981 for settling the present situation by peaceful means.

Comrades Willi Stoph and Chan Si expressed profound concern at the situation in the Middle East. They strongly condemned Israel's policy of aggression and occupation against Syria and Lebanon. The two sides expressed the belief that the USSR proposals in July constituted a constructive basis for a peaceful and lasting settlement for the conflict in the Middle East. The two sides also expressed their satisfaction with the results of their talks and the new agreements on cooperation, which they believe will contribute to further broadening and strengthening the ties of friendship and fraternal solidarity between the two states and peoples.

The chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, Comrade Chan Si, invited the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers for an official visit to the PRK. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

GOETTING, GANDHI PRAISE PEACE POLICY, TIES

LD161715 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1230 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Delhi, 16 Oct (ADN) -- The constructive contribution by the GDR to securing peace in Europe was praised by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on Tuesday in Delhi in a talk with Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council.

India sees numerous opportunities in the future to deepen and expand cooperation the political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural fields. The prime minister described the relations between the two states and peoples as very friendly and thanked the GDR in this connection for its understanding of the Indian policy of nonalignment.

In the course of the talks, Indira Gandhi expressed the deep concern of her government over the continuing arms race. The continuing growth of nuclear arsenals has given new dimensions to the danger of a nuclear war. More missiles, however, have not made peace more secure, neither in Europe nor in the South Asia region.

Gerald Goetting said that the imperialist policy for an arms race, especially the stationing of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe, has led to a dangerous escalation of the international situation. He reaffirmed the support of the GDR for the peace and disarmament initiatives of the USSR and emphasized the urgency of preventing the militarization of space. The GDR also supports a freeze of nuclear arms as was proposed in the appeal by the six state and government leaders this May.

The GDR has great respect for the Indian initiative for disarmament, dialogue, and constructive cooperation, as well as for the attempts by the government to repulse all attacks on the unity and territorial integrity of the country.

Gerald Goetting presented Indira Gandhi a reproduction of the first grammer book of the Telugu language, dating from 1728 and which is kept in the GDR. The Telugu language language is spoken by 33 million people, mostly in the south Indian state of Andhra Pradesh.

KADAR CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRANCE

Kadar Meets With Cheysson

LD161247 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Paris, October 15 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council, met Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations of the French Republic, in his residence, the Marigny Palace Monday afternoon.

In the course of a cordial open meeting, the parties discussed international issues, paying special attention to European issues. They agreed that every state, disregarding social and alliance systems, should make efforts for easing international tension. It was stated that Hungarian-French relations, regular high level meetings and cooperation in various fields serve well the peaceful co-existence of countries of diverging social systems.

Fabius Hosts Dinner for Kadar

LD161243 Budapest MTI in English 1049 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Paris, October 15 (MTI) -- French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius gave a dinner in honour of Janos Kadar in the Ministry of External Relations Monday evening. Laurent Fabius and Janos Kadar gave short toasts.

Kadar Talks With Mitterand

LD161241 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Our first report comes from Paris. Gyorgy Onody reports on today's events surrounding Janos Kadar's visit to the French capital.

[Onody] Janos Kadar started today's program with a wreath-laying at the tomb of the unknown soldier. The beautiful ceremony is held in one of the nicest parts of Paris, at the Place d' Etiole. Janos Kadar was accompanied by the state secretary of former combatants and was received by the military governor of Paris. Also present were a ceremonial guard and representatives of former front fighters with their flags. At the end of the ceremony Janos Kadar signed the golden book placed on the left side of the tomb.

The Hungarian guest then left Place d' Etoile for the Luxembourg Palace. There he was received by the president of the Senate, who is also the seçond highest judicial authority in France. The talks involved bilateral issues and, naturally, they also surveyed international problems.

The Hungarian gelegation then went to the Elysee Palace where another tete-a-tete ensued between Francois Mitterrand and Janos Kadar. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1500 GMT on 16 October adds: "On their second meeting they discussed the development of bilateral relations and the most important international issues. They noted that this latest meeting of the leaders of the two countries has confirmed the mutual awareness that Hungarian-French ties must be expanded. They agreed that further possibilities exist for the expansion of economic cooperation. Janos Kadar and Francois Mitterand emphasized that it is the fundamental interest of the two countries and their common endeavor to consolidate the peace and security of Europe".]

At this moment plenary meetings are taking place with the participation of members of the Hungarian delegation.

Janos Kadar's arrival and his talks on the first day were followed with keen interest by the French press, radio, and television. Today's edition of LES ECHOS carries a nearly half-page article on the event and writes that in the present international situation, at a time of diminishing contacts between East and West, some West European countries, such as France and the FRG, are striving for a resumption of dialogue.

Peace and cooperation -- this is the motto of Janos Kadar's visit, states L'HUMANITE, which gives a detailed report of statements made during yesterday's toasts concerning the international situation and bilateral issues.

According to LE MATIN, bilateral economic issues were strongly in evidence at the high-level meeting because, writes LE MATIN, Hungary is a market of which French enterpreneurs have not yet made use.

In the afternoon Janos Kadar and his host will hold a joint news conference at the Elysee Palace. The Hungarian guest will then meet French economic specialists. This will be the final part of the 2-day visit.

## Leaders Give Press Conference

LD162148 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Report from Paris on Janos Kadar's 16 October activities by correspondent Gyorgy Onody -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The hosts received the Hungarian guest with special cordiality. As host, President Mitterrand especially emphasized that the visit of the Hungarian guest goes much further than their having jointly examined bilateral relations. Although it is possible that the political, economic, and social conditions are different, they endeavored to seek what brings them closer, what links them. This, too, is why Mitterrand emphasized that he personally will do everything to help the economic talks which Janos Kadar is conducting with the competent leaders of the French economy. In the afternoon, Janos Kadar and Francois Mitterrand held a joint press conference in the Elysee Palace. The meeting was opened by President Mitterrand.

[Begin recording] [Mitterrand in French with superimposed translation] Ladies and gentlemen, Mr First Secretary: Mr Janos Kadar now ends his 2-day visit to France. This official visit made it possible for him to meet the responsible leaders of French politics. In addition to the exchange of views with me, he met the prime minister, the president of the Senate, the president of the National Assembly, and representatives of the various political parties. Following this press conference, Mr Kadar is going to meet the leaders of the Federation of French Industrialists. Yesterday, I met him immediately after his arrival. Then we attended a luncheon. This morning we had a personal discussion. Later, we widened this with the participation of ministers. Today, we again met for a tete-a-tete.

Obviously, we had an exchange of views about international politics in general and about bilateral relations in particular. In the issues discussed we noted those points on which we agree, and this is particularly important because the two countries belong to different alliance systems and their historical and geographical characters are different.

It follows from this that the views of France and Hungary cannot be completely identical in all areas and can even differ in important spheres. However, there were many issues during the discussion, on which it became clear that the interests of the two countries converge.

This is the fourth time that I have been able to exchange views with the first secretary. I have visited Hungary twice so far. This also means that the relations between us make an exchange of views easier.

Examining the relations of the two countries, we noted that since 1982, the year of my first visit to Hungary, we have made a big step forward, primarily in the cultural field. These results deserve consolidation and a maintenance of this process all the more so because we started on a very modest level.

The foreign political orientations of the two countries in the course of history -- and in our days as well — carry on the main characteristics of their social structures. Therefore, we must build our relations, and we shall continue this process which has already begun.

Progress is unequivocal in the cultural field. This is expressed primarily in language learning, for Hungary has made a very serious effort to popularize the French language. This achievement is particularly noteworthy if compared with other countries. In France we have increased the number of translations of Hungarian literary works. We have gained the cooperation of various French publishers in achieving this goal. There have been cultural and artistic meetings of various types and all these indicate that we are on the right road.

We think that we can learn a lot from the history, traditions, and struggles of the Hungarian people.

Our meetings have been fruitful and beneficial for both sides. The development of relations will be continued by us in the future as well. Janos Kadar's reception in France expresses those sentiments we feel toward him and his country, and, now that he is leaving for home, I hope that he will take pleasant memories of France with him. [end recording]

Following this President Mitterrand passed the microphone to Janos Kadar, who, in his introduction, said the following:

[Begin Kadar recording] Ladies and gentlemen: I greet you not just as members of the press but as people who can do a lot for understanding between peoples. In the present we consider [words indistinct] important because we place great significance on the nursing and developing of French-Hungarian relations. As you, Mr President, also mentioned, I am nearing the end of my visit -- although I have not yet finished it. I came here with the aim of reviewing those issues in the development of our relations to which we can give further impetus by grasping the opportunity of exchanging words about the very important international questions which are of much interest to both of us. Our discussions have taken place accordingly, and I can already say that they have been successful.

I have been able to talk about everything calmly, in good spirits, and with a constructive approach with everyone I have met so far. I wish to speak particularly about the talks I had with Mr Mitterrand, president of the Republic, which were made much easier by the fact -- as he also mentioned -- that this was not the first time we have met and talked; we are almost, so to speak, acquaintances. I have thought of Mr President Mitterrand before as a respectable, correct, and [word indistinct] negotiating partner, and it was the same now too.

Regarding the question of relations, there has been complete agreement between us. While regarding international issues, we have a different standpoint on certain questions which in reality follows, among other things, from our membership in two different alliance systems. Yet with respect to international issues, we have noted with agreement that the situation is complex and there are tensions in the international situation. We judge the causes of tension differently, but we agree that the situation demands extraordinarily great attention and great responsibility and that every effort must be made with great impetus via negotiations to stop the present arms race. Substantive negotiations should reach agreements which ensure a constantly peaceful period for the people of Europe and for mankind, creating equal security at a lower level of armaments. This fundamental position of the two parties made these amiable and constructive talks possible. By the way, as I say goodbye here in Paris, I do so in the hope that we shall continue the discussions with Mr President Mitterrand in the future. I mention here that, on behalf of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and personally, naturally, I have respectfully asked Mr President Mitterrand to visit Hungary at his convenience. I had a very good reception here, and I would like to return this once more. [end recording]

Then followed the questions. First, (?Thomas Schweibel), head of the foreign political unit of France Antenna Radio, asked for characterization of Hungarian foreign policy.

[Begin Kadar recording] The characteristic trait of Hungarian foreign policy is that, in accordance with the interests of the Hungarian people, its every endeavor concentrates on a lasting peace and the reduction of warlike tension. Naturally, a determinant of Hungarian foreign policy also is that the Hungarian People's Republic is a member-state of the Warsaw Pact, in which it functions as a correct, responsible member-state. At the same time we consider it necessary and expedient to have the widest system of relations with most countries, including the countries of opposite social systems. Our opinion is that relations are of vital importance and that complex international issues can and must be resolved through negotiations. We also conduct active international activity, with which we endeavor to contribute to a suitable atmosphere of talks and agreements.

Naturally, the Hungarian People's Republic is not a determinant of international life. We do profess, however, that the present situation demands the full attention and full self-sacrifice of the responsible leaders of all countries, from the large countries to the medium and small ones, so that a fateful consequence will not occur for the peoples of Europe and all humanity, but instead the issues necessary for every country's peaceful life and development will really be solved. [end recording]

Ustvan Kovacs, correspondent of NEPSZABADSAG, posed a question to President Mitterrand.

[Begin recording] [Kovacs] Mr President, on the basis of the talks that just took place, how do you view the possibility for the development of French-Hungarian economic relations?

[Mitterrand in French with superimposed translation] First, we evaluated what had hitherto been established, such things on the French part as agricultural and food export and the placing of some French plants in Hungary. These are already operating.

In recent years, Hungary's considerable progress in the manufacture of several industrial items, such as electronic products, has been noticed. For this reason, France has increased its purchases. Presently, we can speak of a foreign trade balance in which the scale is tilting a bit to the advantage of Hungary. Trade turnover must be expanded so that this is in accordance with the structural, economic changes. Other paths, however, must also be sought.

In regard to tourism, 13,000 Hungarians visited France in 1 year, and somewhat fewer Frenchmen visited Hungary. We shall expand relations all the more so, because Hungary is extremely attractive. In summary, the present, still very modest relations must be expanded by all means. [end recording]

The correspondent of LE MATIN inquired about the possibility of joint international activity.

[Mitterrand in French with superimposed **translation]** **This is a** question which Mr Kadar also will answer. We already meet now in several international arenas, for example, at the Stockholm conference convened as a result of Helsinki. In spite of our belonging to different alliance systems, our countries have built excellent relations. Our joint goal is the acceptance of confidence-building measures and a positive conclusion for the conference. In this sphere France and Hungary have taken steps that supplement one another.

The second example is the problem of space armaments and chemical weapons. The stances of our countries on this issue are very close, In spite of judging certain political processes and their causes differently, we agree that the disarmament talks must resume, that the level of weapons should be as low as possible, and that the two major and competent powers should seek agreement.

[Kadar] If I understood well, the gentlemen asked if joint diplomatic action is possible. It is difficult to answer this as a prediction. Mr President indicated well the extremely important issues on which our stances are virtually identical. There is more than one such issue among the complex affairs of international life which suits the framework of a wide-ranging international conference and on which we are able to take action, separately, but for the same goal. It is also possible for both of us and others to take joint action from time to time toward one goal, as the methods and practice of international life provide numerous opportunities for this.

The most important thing is the goal and the endeavor for which both of us strive. [end recording]

A correspondent from France [word indistinct] asked Janos Kadar about the Hungarian model. He answered as follows:

[Begin Kadar recording] As far as I am concerned, I have always professed that there is no Hungarian model. We consider our country a socialist country where the construction of a socialist society is taking place. According to my personal conviction, and I think that I am not alone in this, socialist construction can occur with success in any country if the principles are kept in view and the country's endowments and historical traditions are taken into account.

In our country this did not occur at the start of socialist construction, which cost our people quite a lot. When it was necessary to reverse the situation, we endeavored to do so. So, we had not done one great thing, but facing reality, we tried to accomplish better, more efficiently, and more flexibly hundreds and hundreds more things than in the previous phase. This agglomeration shows a certain developmental characteristic.

By the way, he who looks around can see that there are many socialist countries in the world. The development of each one, along with what is fundamentally common, has its peculiarity, without exception, and this social system could not function in another way. This was mentioned to a (?high) and esteemed guest who was in our country at the beginning of the year, and I astonished him a little by **saying** that the development of the socialist countries will have such a characteristic if there is peace, lasting peace, and every single country will use different solutions in its own practice.

I believe, for example, England and France have the same social system, but no one in the world can mistake them, and not only because of the different languages. So, sometimes it is said of our policy, [words indistinct] that I am a pragmatist. If I am this in a good sense, I am not ashamed of it. I am practical, but, in my opinion, theories are worth as much as they serve practice, the benefit of the people.

I usually mention what is (?raised as such a characteristic) in another form, without recommending our practice to anyone, because it is not correct and not good to copy in social issues. Everyone must face his own real situation, circumstances, endowments, and he must find, in accordance with this, the correct practical solutions. We endeavor to do this, with more or less success. [end recording]

After the press conference Janos Kadar met French businessmen in the headquarters of the National Association of French Employers. Janos Kadar gave a resume there of the situation of the Hungarian economy and of its results, and he spoke about the most important endeavors of our economic policy. It was mentioned that Hungarian-French economic cooperation falls short of the desired and possible level. Agreement was manifested on the need for greater efforts by both sides and on the interest in developing economic cooperation that entails mutual advantages.

With this, the 2-day official visit in France of Janos Kadar concluded. The first secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP and member of the Presidential Council will leave for Budapest today.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1830 GMT on 16 October carries a similar but shorter report that concludes: "Following the press conference, Janos Kadar met some leading personalities of the French economic and financial life. Then, he paid a short visit to the president of the National Assembly. With this the second official visit of Janos Kadar to France ended. His plane is taking off from Orly as you hear this report."]

## Kadar Returns 16 Oct

LD162313 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Here is a report from Ferihegy Airport in Budapest by Julia Tardos:

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council, returned to Budapest this evening. He returned from a 2-day official visit to France at the invitation of Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic.

In Kadar's entourage were Gyula Horn, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, Janos Nagy, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Istvan Torok, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, as well as Laszlo Karvalics, deputy head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Here at the airport, Janos Kadar and his entourage were welcomed by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee, all members of the Politburo, as well as Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, and several members of the government. Also present was the French charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy in Budapest.

9 OCTOBER CC SESSION COMMUNIQUE VIEWED

AU161523 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Oct 84 p 5

[Denes Gyapay article: "Dialogue"]

[Text] If one takes the trouble to compare the conclusions of the MSZMP Central Committee on the international situation in the past 1 or 2 years, one can trace world political changes. The documents faithfully reflect the unfavorable development of the general trend. While comprehensive assessments previously noted simultaneous effects of detente and tension, for instance, what we read in the analysis of the 9 October session is: "No improvement has taken place in the tense international situation over the past period."

Brief and concise as this conclusion is, it faithfully mirrors the current state of world politics. It is based on a realistic analysis of the situation, one that takes into consideration both endeavors by certain imperialist circles to obtain military supremacy and the efforts by the socialist countries pressing for a limitation of the arms race, the elimination of military force, and the restoration of trust.

The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, the committee of the organization's foreign ministers, and the Soviet Government have offered a very great number of noteworthy and specific initiatives in the recent period. Unfortunately, to date not a single proposal was deemed worthy of a response on the part of the NATO countries. As has emerged from among other things, the general debate of the current 39th UN General Assembly session, the socialist countries' proposals have met with a broad response, and the nonaligned and neutral countries are adopting a position that is in many respects identical with or similar to ours. The proposals that genuine negotiations should begin between Soviet and American experts on the demilitarization of space, on preventing Washington's plans for "star wars" as soon as possible, was particularly favorably received.

There is no doubt that the world appraised President Ronald Reagan's speech at the UN General Assembly in accordance with its significance. Abandoning his previous rhetoric, Reagan used a more serene tone. However, no speech can efface the memory of the seemingly consistent U.S. policy that continuously thwarts the prevalence of factors in favor of detente and toward a level-headed approach toward disputed issues.

It is gratifying that the Soviet foreign minister recently met with President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, and other U.S. politicians. However, one must not disregard the fact that for the first time during Reagan's presidency, on the threshold of the expiry of his presidential mandate, a leading Soviet statesman has now been received at the White House. The Central Committee rightly stated: "The possibility of further progress primarily depends on whether the U.S. leadership reciprocates the Soviet readiness for developing relations and confirms with deeds the declared intention for agreement contained in its statements."

The Central Committee also called to mind the Stockholm conference now underway on confidence and security-building and disarmament issues, all the more so because the exchange of views that has been going on since January in the Swedish capital is one of the regrettably diminished negotiating forums. In conformity with our position, the Hungarian delegation together with our allies, does all in its power in Stockholm to ensure that useful agreements that strengthen confidence and are consistent with the requirements of equal security may ultimately be reached.

Our party and government take up the cudgel to maintain the dialogue, to pursue the continuous exchange of views between the socialist and capitalist countries. This was emphatically stressed by the Central Committee and this also finds expression in the practical foreign political activity of the MSZMP and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic. This has a firm foundation in the close relationship being cultivated with the fraternal socialist countries, which manifests not only in the coordination of foreign political steps, but also -- as the Central Committee, too, pointed out -- in the strengthening of the defense capability and the exchange of views conducted by our party and state leaders with leaders of the fraternal countries.

Luigi Barzini, an Italian writer, once noted with bitterness: "We, Europeans, were forced to play a role similar to that played by the Greeks in the period of the Roman Empire. Nowadays the most useful thing an Italian or Frenchman can do is to teach an American or Japanese about the best temperature for serving red wine." Well, we hardly share this opinion. On the contrary, we believe that our continent plays a determining role in the alarming large confrontation of ideals and world orders. Those who feel responsibility for "the old continent," who regard its peace and security not as empty slogans but as a compulsory goal -- based on the spirit and guidance of the Helsinki document -- cannot give up the continuation of dialogue

At the same time it is our conviction that, as we were able to read in the communique, the interests of all the peoples of Europe demand that "the revival of revanchism and militarism not threaten the relations between countries of different social orders, including the relations between the two German states. They also demand the further development of cooperation based on respect for each other's sovereignty and social system."

Starting from our own example, it is sufficient to mention only the impeccable Hungarian-Austrian relations. Living in good-neighborly relations, we succeeded not only in creating a mutually frutiful cooperation between Budapest and Vienna in the economic sphere, but the relations between socialist Hungary and neutral Austria are also one of the important factors of European peace.

Of course, in the current strained, complex international situation, we are also searching for elements of cooperation with forces which, in many respects, regard the causes of events and their development differently than we do. In accordance with our consistent policy of principles, we are not giving up the exchange of views with the socialist and social-democratic parties. It is our conviction that in the interest of advancing the cause of safeguarding peace, disarmament, and detente, there is need for these meetings.

In the beginning of the seventies, when the world began to recover from the threat of the cold war, we succeeded in applying many useful forms of the so-called people's diplomacy. For years on end, for example, the participants of the Hungarian-Italian forum sat regularly at the negotiating table. They were disarmament experts and representatives of cultural and economic life. Later we opened the invisible gates of the forum even wider. We drew into the exchange of views the representatives of the two countries' workers, youth organizations, and womens' movements. If ever, it would now be worth reviving again this once well-proved practice. Useful lessons present themselves from the world political events of our days, and perhaps even mutual tasks could be formulated by the participants in the dialogue.

We have seemingly wandered far from the MSZMP Central Committee's 9 October session. In fact, we only wished to make the following perceptible: Hungary will continue to follow in the future, too, that open and committed policy whose basis is maintaining mutually advantageous coopdration. In this, not only our friends and allies are our partiners, but also all those who feel responsibility for the destiny of Europe and the world.

ECONOMIST TIMAR ON MANPOWER MANAGEMENT

AU131753 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Oct 84 p 7

[Interview with Dr Janos Timar, head of the Manpower Economy Department of the Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences, by Ilona Kocsi: "The Further Development of Economic Macromanagement; Without Illusions; Interview With Janos Timar on Manpower Management; It Can Only Be Done at the Cost of Conflicts"; date and place not given; first paragraph is MAGYAR HIRLAP introduction]

[Text] Full employment and efficiency, shortages and surpluses, unemployment, regrouping, and cutbacks -- we come across these concepts almost daily. It is as though something has swung into motion, as though something has begun in manpower management.... We discussed this topic with Dr Janos Timar, head of the Manpower Economy Department of the Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences.

[Kocsi] Full employment and efficiency -- this dual concept comes to the fore again and again as an interconnected, timely task. It seems that despite its frequent repetition, progress is not being made in this area, and manpower management experts have not yet succeeded in bringing about a simultaneous fulfillment of these two demands....

[Timar] Achieving full employment is not a topical problem because it was achieved a long time ago in our country and, even today, despite our economic circumstances, which are fraught with problems, on the whole everyone finds work and the kind of job for which they are suited on the basis of their aptitude and qualifications. The fact that there are also problems in finding a job in one or two local areas, or that a few dozen people graduating with diplomas cannot find a suitable position, or that there are not enough workplaces in the capital -- these are local and individual problems whose solution must be expedited. However, this does not detract from full employment. Efficiency is another matter, and, in my opinion, this is the great problem today. We have not yet made sufficient progress in efficient employment, and not because the central organs or leaders dealing with it are working badly. This is not the case; the cause of this problem is to be sought in the operation of the economy: If the demand for efficiency does not sufficiently prevail in an economy, then it cannot be adequately enforced in a subarea -- in employment -- either.

An Impossible Idea

[Kocsi] By this, of course, you have passed the buck. At least the layman could think efficient employment also depends on the leaders and experts of this area....

[Timar] We have full employment in our country not because central manpower management has functioned so brilliantly that it has managed to accomplish something in which not a single advanced capitalist country could succeed. Nor is the implementation of efficiency missing because the labor affairs leadership is working badly. Both are a consequence of the function of the economy as a whole.

I do not want to pass the buck, but to direct attention to partial and overall ramifications. There is the wage regulation, for instance. It is an old and, to some degree, still existing illusion that efficient employment depends on regulation by the central framework. This is believed both below and above; therefore, every intention to make changes is aimed at this. The State Office for Wages and Labor Affairs has been working out new forms of wage regulations for a long time on an almost annual basis, and it is constantly perfecting the old forms and experimenting with new ones. Yet sufficient progress is not being made in efficient employment. This shows, among other things, that efficiency is not subject to this in the first place.

[Kocsi] It is true, though, that it is not immaterial what wage regulation is like?

[Timar] Not at all. It is not immaterial because, if economic regulation functions well as a system that stimulates and encourages efficiency, then there is no need for a central framework regulation. However, under the present conditions we can hardly avoid a central regulation (limitation) of earnings, and this can either improve or worsen the current function of the economy, but it cannot modify its essence. Or do you think that the economy and employment would be efficient with one stroke if wage regulation were to be abolished under the present conditions?! Amid the present restrained market conditions? With the current price system and market competition as they are? At the most, inflation would accelerate, and nothing else....

[Kocsi] That is to say, you are again arriving at the conclusion that the function of the economy as a whole should force through an efficient employment. However, there are people who also maintain that quite a small unemployment could launch this process of efficiency....

[Timar] I do not agree with this at all. From this even India or Nigeria could become one of the most efficient countries of the world.... The "introduction" of unemployment is a senseless goal and an impossible idea. It is a fact, however -- and we must prepare ourselves in good time for this -- that if the very much awaited process of efficiency grows stronger in the Hungarian economy, this will have consequences in employment as well. Structural, local unemployment can occur, one that does not have to lead at all to a general and lasting unemployment as in advanced Western countries. However, it is necessary to realize this problem in advance and to prepare all of society for it. This, too, indicates that full employment and efficiency cannot be accomplished simultaneously without conflicts. It would be an illusion for us to expect a development devoid of contradictions in this respect.

A Half-Truth

[Kocsi] Let us talk about the other characteristic of the domestic manpower market, about the concomitant existence of shortages and surpluses, too. In particular, the large industrial enterprises are complaining, although, according to certain estimates, surpluses can also be found here....

[Timar] According to statistics, the number of industrial personnel in Hungary has decreased considerably. However, if we analyze this not according to people's economy branches, but according to activities, the decrease has been very small. A considerable number of the anicllary branches of the production cooperatives is involved in construction-industry activity, and this type of activity is also done in other branches.

Here, too, however, there is a Hungarian peculiarity: There is no actual difference between the manpower situation of certain branches. Manpower is leaving the machine industry, the textile industry, or the electronic industry in the same way as, let us say, in the metallurgical industry. This shows that something is out of order in that oft-mentioned "intensive" development and in the structure policy. For instance, if we take the industry of the FRG, it turns out that the staff of the textile industry and of one or two other industries fell by one-half in the last few years, while that of others hardly changed. In other words, there, the industrial manpower reduction was accompanied by a considerable branch structural change, while this was barely perceptible in Hungary. There, the structural change is followed by a change in manpower, too; in Hungary, these kinds of structural changes have not yet begun, the manpower market situation is generally inconsistent, and this movement is determined by current income possibilities.

[Kocsi] Therefore, we have come again to the income regulations. This, after all, is in some respect one of the central elements of the regulation. Perhaps those are right who claim that low performance and low efficiency are also the consequences of the fact that the system does not differentiate between good and bad enterprises and does not assure greater wages to the workers of good firms....

[Timar] There is truth in this, but it is a half-truth. Not even in the developed industrial countries do large differences in income possibilities exist for the big masses of workers among different firms. The enterprises operating at a deficit must pay roughly the same wages as those paid by the firms operating with good profits. The difference lies somewhere else: The dynamic firm possessing a good marketing position and favorable prospects is capable of development, it is safe to work there, the social allocations are generally better, and -- this is important -- they are looking for people and provide opportunities for the better ones. At those enterprises pursuing a weak economic activity, there is constant uncertainty about existence, and, therefore, the workers often leave for the same wages or in certain cases even for less wages. What is even more important: They cut back on manpower; they cannot keep the surplus manpower. Therefore, it is not first of all wages that are the incentive for manpower mobility. In Hungary, however, even the enterprise struggling with a lack of orders finds it easier to "put on reserves," workers, than lay them off. Because of this the dynamic enterprises are unable to find manpower. The manpower market is not working well because the mother markets are not really working well, either.

We Can Apply the Brakes

[Kosci] The fact that in Hungary today it is already possible to go bankrupt, that is, enterprises working at a loss can be eliminated, can bring changes in this respect. The surplus manpower can flow to more efficient areas....

[Timar] I think we attach too much importance to "bankruptcy," to elimination. Large enterprises operating at a loss are not closed anywhere, but the capitalist owners as well as the state search for ways to make them profitable and efficient. In the case of the smaller enterprises, however, liquidation is, indeed, general and en masse. Success, bankruptcy, and failure: They all belong to normal economic activity.

[Kocsi] You are probably expecting essential, favorable changes from the further development of economic macromanagement....

[Timar] Yes. I hope for this very much, and I am confident that the Hungarian economy will advance on the road leading toward efficiency. However, we have to prepare for its less favorable consequences well in advance. Development has never been carried out without conflicts. The spread of efficiency begins a kind of reorganization process that -- to stay within our topic -- on one hand liquidates jobs, and on the other creates new ones. In other words, the current comfortable, slow reaction must stop. Change, modification will become the characteristics of everyday life. Then manpower management's most important problem will not be income regulation but facilitating employment, the finding of jobs. If we do not take this into consideration, we might have unpleasant surprises. And then, in our panic, we might easily apply the brakes as a good driver must avoid obstacles through steering, quick changes, and adjustments.

## LEADERS GREET PDRY ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU161026 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Oct 84 p 9

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, greeted in a telegram 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly, and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

## BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH POLAND -- Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food supply, who visited Poland at the invitation of Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food management, has returned home from Warsaw. In the course of the talks, they reviewed the results achieved so far by the two countries' agricultural and food industry economic and technoscientific cooperation, and delimited the program for the widening of the joint activity up to 1990. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Sep 84 p 5 AU]

TRADE TALKS WITH MALTA -- Valletta, October 12 (MTI) -- Representatives of the Governments of Hungary and Malta discussed implementation of the targets of the Hungarian-Maltese trade agreement in Valletta October 8-11. In the interest of utilizing business possibilities they agreed that an important task of the two countries' companies and the trade development organizations is to become better familiarized with the markets and to extend exchange of goods. Hungarian-Maltese economic relations have developed recently, and companies are currently holding talks on several industrial and agricultural cooperation agreements. The first Hungarian-Maltese joint company for meat processing has become operative in Malta. Joint exports to third markets, mainly of ready to wear, rubber and food industry products, also figures prominent. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 12 Oct 84 LD]

PRESS CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD162159 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] A press conference for foreign correspondents was given today in the INTERPRESS Center by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban. At the beginning of the conference, the government spokesman reverted to the previous meeting and to his own statements relating to one of the Radio Free Europe [RFE] broadcasts.

[Begin Urban recording] Let me remind you that it was a matter of a completely fabricted visit -- with numerous details -- paid by General Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Makron factory in Siemianowice. The stretching of the truth I described aroused considerable agitation among the Polish public, most of whom, especially in Silesin, are aware that RFE lies in general. Thus, I read with interest what -- and whether -- the Western correspondents working in Warsaw wrote on this topic. The most I found were some mention of the fact that the government spokesman had attacked RFE.

Western correspondents: You state that you represent the free and objective press linked with various centers of political direction. How is such submission to a single political line by journalists obtained? The U.S. State Department also made a declaration on this matter -- specifically, Mr Palmer, deputy assistant secretary of state, who is responsible for U.S. policy vis-a-vis the socialist countries. RFE reported that Mr Palmer had stated that I could talk for 100 years while the U.S. Government would meanwhile not cease to support the RFE program line. I am personally grateful to Mr. Palmer for having tied me to my chair for a whole century, but since the State Department comment was the upshot of RFE being caught telling unambiguous, fully detailed untruths, I have to draw the conclusion that the U.S. Government officially supports lying as a method of political struggle. I quote Mr Palmer: These programs have a key role. They represent the most certain and the best instrument we have at our disposal in order to render the societies of Eastern Europe more open.

Mr Palmer said: We shall not change anything in broadcasting anyway. The context of this statement causes it to be read as follows: Lies are our most reliable and best tool, and we shall not depart from the line of falsehood. This is a very frank confession. A representative of a great power identifies himself with vulgar, lying, hostile propaganda.

Replying to one of the questions, Mr Palmer dealt with the issue of borders in Europe. He said that the United States is not in favor of a change of borders, and that it approves the existing ones. We have been waiting a long time for some kind of comment on this issue by a representative of the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government has in numerous recent statements been undermining the post-Yalta order in Europe.

Quoting the declaration by Mr Palmer, I also wish to note that FRG Chancellor Kohl made a statement about the (?temporary) acceptance of the borders. However, Kohl put forward various questions regarding the more distant future. The Polish nation has been waiting for a long time without results for a statement by the U.S. Government about the irreversible character of our borders. With respect to Mr Palmer and his position at the State Department, we would like a U.S. representative at a more significant level than the most distinguished deputy under secretary of state to make a statement on such an important issue. [end recording]

Next, Minister Jerzy Urban was asked if he was aware of the pastoral letter on abortion. The letter stated that every year 800,000 women have abortions in Poland.

[Begin Urban recording] No, I do not agree. We have not registered that many abortions. It emerges from the statistics at our disposal that the number of abortions in 1983 was estimated to be 131,000. We obviously consider this to be an evil, but a lesser evil than such cases in which abortion occurs illegally. I would like to add that it is, after all, a matter of making use of the opportunity to have an abortion, of the choice of contraceptives. It is a question of the free choice of women. The official position of the church on this matter is well known. No one is preventing anyone from acting in accordance with the stance of the church. [end recording]

Later, the government spokesman was asked to comment on the statement made by Jerzy Jaskiernia, secretary general of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON], on the possibility of talks being held with the Clubs of the Catholic Intelligentsia.

[Begin Urban recording] He was pointing out the political possibility and need for a dialogue of this kind. What can result from such a dialogue? A broadening of the scope of national accord and a variety of points of view on various issues of key importance for Poland with which PRON deals. One might also envisage the possibility of new issues being raised. I do not know whether this offer will materialize; one would have to ask PRON. In any case, I consider this offer to be an important one which ought to be taken up. But this calls for a willingness on both sides. [end recording]

In conclusion, please hear what the government spokesman said regarding our possible participation in the IMF.

[Begin Urban recording] I would like to make the following comment. We could only enter the IMF on conditions that in some way take into account the losses Poland's economy suffered as a result of the illegal restrictions. When the matter becomes topical the Polish Government will make a decision, but only one that accords with the democratic will of our society. We know from other countries' experiences that the IMF preconditions -- not so much for participation in the fund as for drawing upon its credit -- are sometimes linked with certain commitments that concern the public. For instance, there are cases of conditions involving a need to limit social programs or the way price levels shape up, or a need to halt wage increases. All such questions require very careful social consultation, given the conditions in Poland. However, to speak of this is simply premature. [end recording]

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1500 GMT on 16 October adds: "Jerzy Urban, the government press spokesman, said at a press conference for foreign journalists today that the fundamental difficulty in achieving an agreement at the third session of the Stockholm conference resulted from the attitude of the NATO countries, which are aiming at limiting the work of the conference to a narrow technical and military framework and rejecting discussion of political and military matters."]

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD161329 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Leopold Gratz, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of Austria, has arrived in Warsaw on an official visit. The guest was welcomed at the airport by Stefan Olszowski.

Today, plenary Polish-Austrian talks will begin at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Leopold Gratz will also lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

## POLITBURO TO CONVENE 17TH CC PLENUM 26-27 OCT

LD161933 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has comprehensively assessed the system of control in the state. A resolution has been passed on party activities aimed at increasing the effectiveness of control. This resolution will appear in the press.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the course and results of the consultations concerning problems and tasks defined at the open 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. It took in 761 large plants in the basic sectors of the national economy employing 2.2 million employees, including 1.7 million workers. More than 250,000 people took part in just under 6,000 consultation meetings. Workers accounted for 67 percent of the meetings' participants. Thanks were expressed to all those who participated in the consultations: to factory work forces, particularly party and nonparty workers, for their active participation in the meetings, for the open and constructive way they approached the questions and problems put forward. It was recommended that the results of the consultations be presented to the public.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the results of public opinion polls on the state's current sociopolitical problems. It emerges from these polls that the great majority of citizens favor the policy of national accord. They favor strengthening the socialist principles of social justice and support the reforms undertaken in the sphere of the economy and public life.

It was recommended that a plan of organizational, ideological upbringing and politico-informational undertakings be drawn up on the basis of the conclusions which emerge from the public opinion polls.

The Politburo examined the proposed measures concerning the legal education of society. The measures should promote the formation of respect for the law and the principles of social coexistence. The measures should result in public approval and recognition of active, involved people who fulfill their professional and civic duties in a model way and, at the same time, public disapproval of violations of the law and principles of discipline.

A historical education program was also examined. The importance for the contemporary life of the nation of acquiring knowledge of and properly evaluating the past was stressed.

The Politburo examined a report on promulgating the content of the declaration: "What are we fighting for; where are we heading?" and another report on implementation of resolutions of the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

The Politburo has decided to convene the 17th Central Committee Plenum on 26 and 27 October.

## PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES CEMA COOPERATION, 1985 PLAN

LD161321 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 15 -- The Government Presidium met here today to examine proposals to tighten economic cooperation among socialist countries, while referring to resolutions passed by the CMEA economic summit conference in Moscow last June.

The Government Presidium stated that the adoption of the conference's resolutions means a switchover to a new stage of materializing the lines and principles of further cooperation of the socialist community in favour of consolidating economic integration.

The Government Presidium approved of the objectives and lines laid down in the conference's documents and voiced a view that stronger bonds of integration in all the branches of the economy create a real possibility to speed up economic growth in the CMEA countries, followed by better living standards.

This should be facilitated by joint decisions on economic policies pursued by the CMEA member countries, which would make it possible to co-ordinate efforts in the supply of basic, economically significant raw materials, energy and foodstuffs, in particular, and secure the development of advanced branches of technology.

The Government Presidium stated that effective solutions to the fuel and raw material problems would be of exceptional significance for the development of Poland and other CMEA countries. It also underscored the unusual significance of the decisions taken with a view to using every raw material in a more effective and rational way.

The Presidium approved of decisions taken on the main lines of labour division within the CMEA, especially, in the processing industry, as well as in science and technology. It emphasized the importance of technological advance for further intensification of the Polish economy, especially in face of economic restrictions imposed by some NATO states.

To secure the implementation of decisions covered by the CMEA economic conference's documents, the Government Presidium specified tasks for central state bodies.

The Government Presidium acquainted itself with an initial draft central annual plan for 1985 presented by the chairman of the State Planning Committee. Appropriate changes were introduced to the plan's draft document on the basis of proposals put forward during social consultations on the plan's guidelines and with regard to current economic determinants.

The corrections made at the present stage of planning work take into account the plan's main objectives, that is to achieve economic equilibrium, to maintain the level of population's real incomes and to protect the economically weakest groups of society.

The Government Presidium set directions for further work on the draft central annual plan, which will be duly submitted for debate by the government in the first half of November after consultations with trade unions.

SEJM RESOLUTION SHOWS 1985 PLAN SHORTCOMINGS

AU161359 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Oct 84 p 5

[Resolution on the principles of the 1985 central annual plan adopted by the Sejm during the 10 Oct Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Text] 1. The Sejm of the PPR regards as the basic goals of the 1985 central annual plan the performance of the tasks established in the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1983-85, with the full use of the existing possibilities presented by the national economy.

2. The Sejm welcomes the broad consultations that have been held on the subject of this plan, attaching great importance both to the results of the consultations, which may help form ways of achieving the plan's goals, and to the consultations themselves as a way of socializing the planning processes and propagating society's economic education.

3. Taking into consideration the opinions of the Commission for Economic Planning, Budget, and Finance and other Sejm commissions and of the Socioeconomic Council, plus the results of social consultations, the Sejm declares that the principles of the 1985 central annual plan have been generally adapted to the goals and paths of socioeconomic policy as laid down in the 1983-85 National Socioeconomic Plan. This is evidenced by the aim to restore economic equilibrium by continuing to give priority to maintaining the population's current level of real income and protecting those sectors of society that are the most economically vulnerable. In achieving market and monetary equilibrium, a growth in production and productivity and a further consistent implementation of the anti-inflation program should be stronger elements than they have been up to now.

4. The Sejm expresses the view that the 1 percent rise in the supply of some food commodities as envisaged in the plan is too low both in terms of the population's natural growth rate and in terms of the achieved level of agricultural output. Therefore, the Sejm regards it as necessary to once again analyze the possibilities of increasing supplies of these goods to the market at a level greater than the one envisaged.

5. A further improvement in management efficiency will be a basic condition for economic growth in 1985. In this connection, the Sejm regards it as important that in 1985 the government publicize new wage incentive systems in enterprises, connected with an improvement in their internal organization and production and a full implementation of the austerity programs.

6. Investments are an important factor for establishing general economic equilibrium and future development potential for national economy. Maintaining the proper level of investments compared to the national income, guaranteeing the correct structure of investment outlay, improving the investment process, shortening the time it takes to build and complete premises, and clearly reducing building costs require that the government exercise particular care and consistently heed the principles of good management.

7. The Sejm expresses concern over the unsatisfactory scientific-technical and technological progress in the national economy compared to the leading countries in this sphere. It is essential to exercise stronger influence designed to encourage inventiveness and rationalization and introduce new technical and technological solutions for production.

8. Appreciating the importance of the housing problem and taking into account the economy's capability, the Sejm approves the construction of 190,000 apartments and is in favor of raising this program by another 5,000-7,000 apartments by saving on materials, reducing building costs, and encouraging the population to finance these extra apartments to a greater degree.

9. Not enough space in the central annual plan's principles was devoted to a precise definition of the systemic solutions which could make sure that the plans of enterprises conform to the central annual plan. The Sejm regards it as useful to urgently define norms concerning wages, construction, and investments policy which will encourage the performance of the economic tasks contained in the central annual plan.

10. The quality of goods and subsidized services provided by enterprises both for the Polish population and for foreign consumers requires improving. Such an improvement should increase the growth rate of the national income.

11. The Sejm notes that there is progress in implementing the austerity program. Nevertheless, further activity is essential, especially in order to increase savings of materials and enhance the results that have been achieved so far.

12. Bearing in mind the conditions governing the implementation of the plan, the Sejm of the PPR expresses the conviction that the above remarks will be used by the government during further work on next year's central annual plan.

POLITBURO'S POREBSKI ATTENDS JELENIA GORA PLENUM

LD162318 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1607 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpts] A strengthening of the worker's character of the voivodship party organization and of its ties with the working class was the subject of today's plenum of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship PZPR Committee. The debates were attended by Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. A 100-strong contingent of party and nonparty workers from key industrial enterprises of the voivodship was also invited to participate. Today's debates were preceded by a broad consultation in the eight largest enterprises of the voivodship. The consolidation of the working-class base of the party was the topic of 32 open party meetings attended by over 1,500 party members and 550 nonparty workers. In this discussion some general problems came to light. The first is the numerical proportion of workers in the party. In Jelenia Gora Voivodship the proportion of workers in the composition of the voivodship party organization is maintained on a relatively high level. It is 5 percent higher than in the party as a whole. Among the candidates accepted in the current year, workers constitute over 53 percent. Cause for concern is given by the too low proportion of young people up to the age of 30, who ought to constitute the natural personnel basis of the party. The next problem is the participation of workers in the wielding of democratic people's power, in the taking of decisions important for their milieu, region, and country. In this sphere workers still do not take the offensive enough.

DELEGATION HEAD ADDRESSES LISBON RALLY

LD161455 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Speaking at a rally of friendship on the occasion of a visit in Lisbon by a PZPR delegation led by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Alvaro Cunhal has expressed the solidarity of Portuguese Communists with socialist Poland.

The head of the Polish delegation emphasized in his speech that our country has been and remains an important factor of peace in Europe, an active participant in international dialogue, and it will spare no effort in order to consolidate peace and security on our continent.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU DELEGATION IN BONN 16 OCT

## Ceausescu Meets Genscher

AU161651 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] The state visit paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the FRG continued today. Marking an event of particular significance in Romanian-West German relations in the interest of developing cooperation between the two countries and of promoting detente and understanding in Europe and throughout the world, this visit is a new manifestation of the political will of the two countries and of their will to continue to develop bilateral relations at various levels, and to contribute to the promotion of detente and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

During the morning, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, received at the residence reserved for him for the visit he is paying to the FRG, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman, deputy chancellor, and FRG minister of foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by Comrades Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Constantin Mitea, counselor to the president of the SR of Romania.

The FDP chairman highly valued the state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu is paying to the FRG and stressed that this visit points out the positive trend of Romanian-West German relations and the desire of the two countries to expand cooperation to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of detente, understanding, and cooperation among nations. At the same time, Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed warm thanks to President Nicolae Ceausescu for receiving him within the framework of the political contacts he is holding during his visit to the FRG.

The talk between the head of the Romanian state and the FDP chairman, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, focused on certain important aspects in Romanian-West German relations and on current international issues. They stressed the positive relations between Romania and the FRG and expressed their desire to continue to act to develop them at economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and other levels, and to give a new and dynamic impetus to Romanian-West German relations in general on the basis of mutual advantage and understanding and in the spirit of equal rights, national independence, and noninterference in internal affairs.

During the exchange of views on world political developments, special attention was directed to problems pertaining to strengthening security and cooperation on the European Continent and to ensuring peace and achieving disarmament, detente, and international cooperation. Both sides stressed that developing cooperation between Romania and the FRG in the international arena serves the policy of peace, security, and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

## Ceausescu Receives SPD's Rau

AU161723 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu this morning received Johannes Rau, vice chairman of the SPD of the FRG and prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia. The vice chairman of the SPD offered a warm message to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of SPD Chairman Willy Brandt who is currently visiting Latin America.

He welcomed the visit of Romania's president and expressed the conviction that this visit will conclude with positive results, thus giving an impetus to the further development of Romanian-West German relations. He also expressed satisfaction at being received by the head of the Romanian state and exchanging views on bilateral and international issues of common interest.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides stressed the positive development of relations between Romania and the FRG in the spirit of agreements and understandings established at the summit level which have set a lasting basis for mutual cooperation. They also stressed their common desire to continue to expand Romanian-West German relations at various levels and continue the political dialogue between the two countries and parties. They pointed out that dynamizing and expanding cooperation between Romania and the FRG is in the interest of both states and peoples, and serves their progress, the cause of peace, cooperation, and understanding in Europe and the world.

The two sides also exchanged views on the latest international developments and the main problems confronting mankind. Within this framework, they stressed the need to intensify efforts to surmount the current serious problems in the international situation and primarily halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to avert the danger of a nuclear conflagration, to resolve all conflicts and all differences between states by peaceful means and negotiations, and to achieve the peoples' noble ideals of freedom, independence, peace, and cooperation.

Expressing concern about the aggravation of the situation in Europe, the two sides stressed during the talk that it is necessary for the European peoples to assume greater responsibility and to act with great determination to safeguard the continent from nuclear destruction and to achieve a united Europe free of nuclear weapons, a Europe of peace and cooperation among all states, irrespective of social system.

## Ceausescu Meets Green Leaders

AU161917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 16/10/1984 -- On Tuesday, October 16 in the morning, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, received Rebekka Schmidt, co-chairman of the Green Party of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Antji Volhmer, co-chairman of that party's parliamentary group.

The co-chairman of the Green Party expressed her feelings of high esteem and consideration for President Nicolae Ceausescu. She briefly surveyed the preoccupations of and the activities carried out by the Green Party in the West German political and social life, particularly in the struggle for peace, against nuclear arming.

Recalling the extremely serious situation created in Europe and throughout the world as a result of the intensification of the policy of arming, the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles in West European countries, the Federal Republic of Germany included, and of the application of the Soviet nuclear counter-measures, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the need for united efforts of all peoples, of democratic, progressive parties and forces with a view to halting the dangerous course of events towards annihilating nuclear catastrophe, for the safeguarding of man's fundamental right to life, peace, free and dignified existence.

In this context, the two parties' wish and resolve was highlighted to further expand their contacts and interchange of experience, aimed at strengthening friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, and promoting the cause of peace and detente in Europe and in the world.

The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere and was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, and Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the Republic.

## Ceausescu, Kohl End Talks

AU161902 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl ended today. The talks were attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy chancellor and FRG minister of foreign affairs.

During the talks the two sides focused on the current stage and prospects of relations between the two countries and on international problems of common interest. The sides noted with satisfaction that relations and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the FRG are developing constantly and constructively in extensive fields of activity and stressed their determination to expand and deepen relations between the two countries on the lasting basis of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights of states, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, and mutual advantage.

The sides stressed their determination to continue to act to develop goods exchanges and to expand and develop economic cooperation. Within this framework, they pointed out that a particularly important factor in this direction is lifting restrictions that still persist in international trade and in Romanian exports. They also emphasized their mutual desire to intensify efforts to deepen and diversify cooperation in industry, science, and technology, both bilaterally and in third markets, and to seek new possibilities to implement immediate projects in various fields of economic activity.

The president of the SR of Romania and the federal chancellor stressed the particular importance of expanding cultural and scientific relations and exchanges in those areas to contribute to a better knowledge and mutual understanding. They examine aspects of the current international situation which is characterized by an accentuated tension and danger of war. In this context, the sides pointed out that the small- and medium-sized countries in Europe must play a greater role in promoting detente and cooperation that should create conditions proceeding to disarmament and the maintenance of a fruitful dialogue among all world countries, irrespective of their sociopolitical system.

The two sides expressed their desire to take new steps along the road of strengthening and deepening the process begun in Helsinki and to fully apply the Final Act of the CSCE. Concerning themselves with the world economic situation, the head of our state and the West German chancellor stressed the negative phenomena and the instability caused by the economic crisis that causes serious difficulties primarily to developing countries. Within this framework, the sides stressed the need for a global solution to all problems, including the debts of the developing countries and the interest rates, and the need for cutting and rescheduling them in order to ensure the normal development of the world economy.

At the end of the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chancellor Helmut Kohl stressed the frank and constructive nature of the discussions held and expressed their conviction that this dialogue and the understandings that have been reached during the visit will contribute to a great extent to giving an impetus to cooperation between the two countries, to more dynamically developing bilateral cooperation and in third markets, to intensifying mutually advantageous economic exchanges, and to strengthening cooperation between Romania and the FRG in the international arena in the interest of both countries and peoples, and of the policy of detente and peace.

At the end of the official talks FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl gave a luncheon in honor of the president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. The luncheon was attended by Comrades Stefan Andrei, Vasile Pungan, the other officials accompanying the head of our state, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, and other members of the government, leaders of the parliamentary groups of West German parties, representatives of the federation of German industries, and other officials.

Expressing satisfaction with the results of the talks conducted and with the understandings that have been reached, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chancellor Helmut Kohl toasted the further development of cooperation and collaboration both at a bilateral level in the economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and other fields and in the international arena in the struggle for disarmament, understanding, detente, security, and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

## Elena Ceausescu Receives Award

AU162058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 16/10/1984 -- On Tuesday, October 16, Acad. Elena Ceausescu, D. Sc., Romanian first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, received the rector of the Ruhr University of Bochum, Prof. Dr Knut Ipsen, and Professor Alois Hass, dean of the Department of Inorganic Chemistry.

Knut Ipsen conferred the Ruhr University awards on Elena Ceausescu as a token of appreciation for her merits in scientific research, of her contribution to the development of scientific cooperation between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, to the expansion of the friendly ties between the Universities of Bucharest and Bochum.

Thanking for the distinctions awarded and the high appreciation shown for the development of Romanian-West German collaboration, and in that context, for the growing collaboration, between the two countries' scientists in all domains, Elena Ceausescu underscored that those links between researchers were instrumental in strengthening friendship between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Elena Ceausescu highlighted the wish for a further growth and deepening of the exchange of assets in the field of scientific development, apt to serve the interests of progress and scientific development as a whole, the cause of peace on our planet.

Outlining the scientists' mission to turn the results of their work to the exclusive benefit of peace, friendship and understanding, Elena Ceausescu emphasized that it was in that spirit that the ties between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany should develop, with science holding a prominent place in that context.

The talk also occasioned a wide-ranging exchange of information regarding the two countries' programmes of scientific research and education development, highlighting the need for those two major components of contemporary society to contribute to educating people in the spirit of peace. In that context, reference was made to the broad activity carried out by the Romanian National Committee "Scientists and Peace", a body that assumed the task of mobilizing all workers in the sphere of science for the struggle for peace, for the building of a better and more just world.

The representatives of the West German Ruhr University of Bochum were keen on showing the prestige Romania enjoys in the world today, a great contribution to which was made by the importance it attaches to playing host to international meetings devoted to the assertion of mankind's loftiest aspirations, to the development of science, technology, culture, the arts, material assets production, to progress and the flourishing of world civilization. During the talk, the importance of political dialogue was underscored in present-day world, emphasis being placed in that respect on the significance of the current state visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

## Ceausescu Receives Strauss

AU162053 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2030 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 16/10/1984 -- On Tuesday, October 16, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union, minister-president of the Land of Bavaria of the Federal Republic of Germany.

President Nicolae Ceausescu assessed that the meetings and talks held during his current visit were apt to ensure the promotion of broad relations in various fields of activity between Romania and West Germany, of their cooperation in the international arena for a halt in the dangerous course of the present-day world situation, for peace, disarmament, detente and security.

The chairman of the Christain Social Union (CSU) expressed his satisfaction at meeting again with the Romanian head of state and at examining together a wide range of questions of mutual interest. Franz Josef Strauss was also keen on underscoring the appreciation and interest President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit enjoyes, which goes down as an outstanding event both on the plane of bilateral relations and in the sphere of international life.

Proceeding to an exchange of views on the evolution and prospects of Romanian-West German ties, both sides expressed their wish to boost those fine relations, to continually expand and dynamize cooperation between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane, in all domains, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their economic and social progress, in the interest of the cause of peace, collaboration and understanding on the European Continent and in the world.

Essential aspects were also approached of international developments. Romania's president emphasized that, under the current circumstances of particular tension and gravity, it was imperative that all countries, whatever their sociopolitical system, should act for the lessening of international tension, for the halting of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, nuclear in the first place, for the cessation of conflicts in various parts of the world, for the settlement of interstate differences by way of negotiations so as to give a new course to events towards detente and collaboration, for the consolidation of national independence and the ensurance of peace.

During the talk, special attention was paid to the situation in Europe where there are huge stockpiles of weapons, nuclear in particular. Starting from this fact, the importance was highlighted of undertaking firm measures for disarmament and the building up of confidence, security and cooperation in Europe, for a united, nuclear-free Europe of peace and collaboration.

The Middle East situation, the ways of solving existing problems in the interests of all peoples in the area and the establishment of a just and lasting peace were also in the focus. The interview passed in an atmosphere of cordiality.

## Pungan Meets Economics Minister

AU161949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 16/10/1984 -- The Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Vasile Pungan, had a working meeting with Martin Bangemann, West German minister of economics. Martin Gruner, secretary of state, chairman for West Germany of the joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technical Collaboration, was also present.

In the spirit of those covenanted at top level, the two ministers examined the evolution of mutual commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, established ways and measures to expand and diversity them further, and agreed the working out of a programme of actions in this direction.

The Romanian minister also had talks with executives of West German concerns and companies, finalizing together new actions of economic cooperation and export contracts for 1985 and on a longer term, particularly in machine building, electronics, woodworking and the light industries.

## Ceausescu Meets Businessmen

AU162110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2055 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 16/10/1984 -- On October 16 Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu met with industrialists and businessmen of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Martin Gruner, minister secretary of state in the Ministry of Economics, co-chairman of the joint Romanian-West German Commission of Economic Collaboration, warmly greeted Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of industrialists' representatives and the other businessmen attending the interview, and expressed satisfaction at the fact that the Romanian head of state attached great importance to the development of economic ties between the two states. He pointed to his country's interest in the achievements of the Romanian economy, in the expansion of collaboration in that domain, and expressed his belief that the Romanian president's visit would give fresh impetus to the diversification and amplification of the bilateral economic bonds.

Hans Kruhl, chairman of the Romanian section in the Committee on the Promotion of Economic Relations With Socialist Countries, representatives of concerns, industrial and commercial firms addressed the attendance. They showed appreciation for Romania's progress in various domains and expressed their willingness to expand collaboration with Romanian enterprises.

President Nicolae Ceausescu spoke at the end of the interview. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere under the sign of the mutual wish to still more powerfully develop Romanian-West German economic relations.

## Von Weizsaecker Sees off Group

AU171132 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] The state visit paid by the president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the FRG at the invitation of the FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker and Mrs Marianne von Weizsaecker ended today. The visit was an opportunity for the head of the Romanian state, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to meet with FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker and Mrs Marianne von Weizsaecker, with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and with representatives of the West German economic and political life, and it was an opportunity to examine the stage of bilateral relations and aspects of common interest of the situation in Europe and throughout the world, and to discuss opportunities to deepen and diversify bilateral relations in all areas in the interest of the two countries and peoples.

The official departure ceremony took place in Bruehl in front of Falkenlust Castle, the temporary official residence of the head of the West German state. FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker invited Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to receive the military honors. The honor guard commander reported. The national anthems of the SR of Romania and of the FRG were played. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Richard von Weizsaecker reviewed the honor guard constituted in honor of the departure of the head of the Romanian state.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu took leave of the officials who had come to Falkenlust Castle -- Wilhelm Schmidt, mayor of Bruehl and Mrs Gertude Schmidt, Dr Klaus Blechi, secretary of state and chief of the federal president's office, and Mrs Renate Blechi, and other officials.

President Richard von Weizsaecker and Mrs Marianne von Weizsaecker took leave of the officials who accompanied the head of the Romanian state. President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks to President Richard von Weizsaecker for the warmth and hospitality they had enjoyed during their visit. The two presidents shook hands with friendship and took warm leave of each other. Comrade Elena Ceausescu took leave of Mrs Marianne von Weizsaecker.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his wife accompanied the high-ranking Romanian guests to Cologne-Bonn International Airport from where the presidential plane took off for home.

The Romanian-West German summit dialogue that took place during this visit and the understandings that were concluded will open up new prospects for developing relations of cooperation between the SR of Romania and the FRG to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of detente, peace, security, and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

## Delegation Returns Home

AU171335 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1322 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/10/1984 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest, on October 17, after a state visit paid to the Federal Republic of Germany as guests of President Richard von Weizsaecker and Mme Marianne von Weizsaecker. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Constantin Dascalescu, by other members of the Romanian party and state leadership.

STOJANOVIC REPORT AT LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD162054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0530 GMT 16 Oct 84

["Nikola Stojanovic's Report at LCY Central Committee Plenum" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Oct (TANJUG) -- The aim of today's session is to make a critical, all-round evaluation of the way our economic policy has been fulfilled in 1984 and to perceive the LC's main tasks in establishing and fulfilling economic and development policy in 1985 so that we may implement the goals of the stabilization policy, the guidelines of the 12th LCY Congress and the decisions of the Central Committee in the most organized and effective way. Of course, we shall debate this in the spirit of the basic propositions and demands of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, with particular respect for the main messages issued thus far in the course of public debate.

It is our task to give a realistic assessment of this year's socioeconomic development results, to review everything that has been achieved and that we have failed to achieve in accomplishing the first phase of the economic stabilization program from the standpoint of the quality of economic activity and the development of self-management, to perceive unfavorable tendencies and problems, to establish who has failed in this and why, and to ascertain what should be done in order to ensure further successes. In our work program, we planned to examine these matters, which are so important and so acute that they will most certainly be on future Central Committee agendas. It is vital that through their preparations and work, the Central Committee sessions should make progress toward strengthening the LC's unity and capability for action so as to mobilize all subjective socialist forces to execute the agreed policy.

When we analyze the economic trends this year, which will be touched upon in more detail in the materials submitted, it can be concluded that through the efforts of the working people in associated labor, and particularly in production, results are being achieved that represent a sound basis for the stabilization policy to be implemented even more quickly and effectively.

The positive processes are only in their initial stages, but they could have unfolded more rapidly, primarily with regard to curbing inflation, strengthening the material position of the economy, and in making qualitative breakthroughs in the economic activity, had the agreed changes in the economic system and the economic and development policy envisaged by the first phase of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization been carried out in greater measure.

Differing evaluations are being aired, however, with regard to the 1984 results. Differences also exist with regard to the readiness to proceed further with implementing the stabilization program. Some say that we have achieved nothing; that nothing can be done with realistic interest rates, a realistic rate of exchange and other measures, and so on, for this has the clear effect of reducing real personal incomes; they assert that the growth of production is the result of political pressure and is therefore of no greater significance, and so on and so forth.

Others think that we are more or less coming out of the output and productivity crisis, that we have achieved a surplus and have thus overcome the state of crisis. Hence, according to them, the economy should not be disturbed by any further alteration in the conditions of economic activity, and that one should delay any further changes in systemic laws.

However, the results achieved so far confirm that we are on the correct course, despite the fact that we have not adopted all the measures that we envisaged and that we are continuing to have serious problems. We are making certain advance through political mobilization and the measures adopted, but we should not delude ourselves that it can always be like this.

We must build those solutions into our economic system that are necessary for us to maintain and strengthen that course and make it permanent. We must not permit the voluntarism and subjectivism still in evidence to devalue the great efforts being exerted and the results being achieved by the working class, nor can we accept the evaluation that we have undertaken everything that needs to be undertaken.

The opinion that we have emerged from the trend of instability is particularly unacceptable. The only thing that can surely lead us to that goal is the further decisive, consistent, and continuous application of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, but not through the logic of the existing balance of forces or just any old logic, but through the logic of consequential and equal implementation of the program throughout the country as a whole. Then there will not be so much hesitation or doubt among the public. Without the urgent adoption and consistent implementation of systemic laws, everything that we have achieved so far is on unsure footing.

The economy is a complex system in which one cannot go about the free formation of prices while maintaining the administrative distribution of currency. We cannot have some criteria and means of regularizing relations in the sphere of primary distribution, while having other criteria in other spheres. We cannot introduce a realistic exchange rate, rates of interest and amortization while simultaneously trying to maintain the old relations in distribution and consumption. We cannot make harsh attacks upon the increase in social differences while simultaneously vacillating about the application of taxation measures and the reform of taxation policy. In such conditions, the measures we have introduced to promote stabilization will be brought into question. We must take stock of social resources as soon as possible and assess what has happened to them and what are their real values as regards their being at the disposal of workers.

One must not lose sight of the fact that we are utilizing only about 60 percent of the capacities, not counting potential extra capacities; that we are not utilizing the labor capacity of the employed; that we have a huge administrative apparatus, an irrational and excessively expensive organization, and so forth. If we stop here with what presently exists, with the motto "Do not let us change anything else," this means that all generators of inflation and instability will remain untouched.

Systemic changes are very important, but they are not unique. It is obvious that we need complete agreement on the fact that we are carrying out the necessary changes in the social organization of associated labor by affirming the constitutional role of basic, work, and composite organizations of associated labor and their mutual links and relations. This problem must not remain on the sidelines of social interest. On the contrary, it must be constantly in the center of activity of associated labor, for the cases of resistance are clear. Instead of organizing ourselves rationally, on the basis of the Law on Associated Labor, moves were made toward fragmentation, that resulted in an increase in the number of work communities, and in some places management committees were even formed in basic organization of associated labor. Such an inadequate, atomized, unintegrated social organization of associated labor also breeds resistance to the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization in some organizations of associated labor.

The question arises: Why have the envisaged essential changes in the economic system and in economic policy not yet been carried out? In the reviews made so far -- in the broad party debate in connection with the decisions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session -- the standpoint arrived at was that the main causes lie, in addition to certain objective difficulties, in discord and cases of resistance with regard to the practical implementation of the tasks of the first stage of the stabilization program.

These cases of political resistance specifically stand out in high relief through the attitude toward this year's development tasks. I would like to touch in greater detail on the question of why we are not implementing the stabilization program more rapidly, and where the brakes are. In this connection, we are obliged to carry out a fundamental criticism of our own practice, work and conduct, starting with us in the Central Committee and the Presidium and other leading organs in the federation, the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces, and to derive the necessary lessons and conclusions from it for political action. This we are obliged to do, this is demanded of us. Unless we do so, others take over the criticism and this, in the nature of things, assumes a different nature and goal. It is on this basis that the well-known antiself-management and antisocialist forces in our society try to impose themselves.

On the basis of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, we have entered upon a great struggle and opened up a broad front with the aim of executing radical changes. These are neither small nor easy; rather, they have major ideological, economic, political, and social consequences for our overall future development. Vacillation, hesitation, and confusion appear in this struggle even among the LC members, organizations, and leadership, for they have not understood the economic stabilization program as one of profound qualitative changes in the economy, and still less as a program of broad social changes; nor has it been conceived of as such amongst a certain section of the population. There is considerable resistance to its implementation. Many people are afraid of the new and progressive. Voices are also raised by those who wish to demonstrate that our stabilization program is leading to a society different in content from that laid down by the LCY program and the Constitution.

At least two conclusions logically follow from this. The first is that the LCY has not yet succeeded in sufficiently resolving this question ideologically and politically in its own ranks to enable it to accomplish its role in a united, effective and revolutionary manner, or to mobilize the working class, working people, and citizens on executing the set tasks [word indistinct] in the present historical moment. This state of affairs is certainly not, nor can it be, the ideopolitical atmosphere necessary for the accomplishment of those major steps and changes that the 12th LCY Congress took as its orientation and that are of critical importance for the more rapid development of the country. The tasks must be more rapidly made concrete, the political atmosphere must be changed more rapidly, and relations must be effectively clarified.

The second conclusion is that a certain stagnation has set in in the development of socialist self-management, partly as a consequence of the fact that we have been insufficiently persistent in developing the necessary social and material conditions for the workers to be both producer and self-manager in full measure, and to struggle not only for the effectivness of his labor in his place of work, but also to have an interest in the economic operation of resources for production in social ownership, and thereby in efficient economic activity and self-management in society as a whole. Since we are not accomplishing this essential requirement -- not only of the economic stabilization program, but also of the Constitution, the Law of Associated Labor, and the 12th LCY Congress -- more rapidly and in a more organized and specific fashion, we are more often compelled to make use of administrative interventions.

Thus, state property relations are objectively reinforced and scope and opportunity is opened up for strengthening group property relations and conduct, with all the difficult economic, social, and political class consequences.

Our revolution's present epoch demands the further development of social-property relations, and requires that social means in the relations of economic subjects have a real value and price and are controlled by the worker, organized in a self-managing way, in the manner envisaged by the Constitution and the long-term program; that is, conducting economic operations effectively and realizing an increasingly larger income, thereby reproducing and enhancing their value. Only in this way can the material basis of society and the self-managing and political power of the working class be protected, be controlled by the worker, and successfully reproduced and enhanced.

Distribution is only another side of this unified socialist self-managing relations. We must therefore be decisive and consistent in introducing the logic of social property. The condition for the worker to be both producer and self-manager is that he should operate successfully as a conscious subject not only in his workplace, but also in the process of managing social means in the basic, work, and composite organization of associated labor, and more broadly in the entirety of relations of social reproduction. In the stabilization, we set the guideline that one quarter to one-third of a worker's personal income should depend upon success in managing and economically operating with social funds. The extent to which the worker's interest and overall attitude in realizing his constitutional position is materially motivated and sanctioned demonstrates the measure in which we have attained this goal.

The functions and power of the technostructures in organizations of associated labor and of the bureaucracy in sociopolitical communities are strengthened, while the constitutional position of the working class is not realized in any measure in which we fail to achieve this.

It is in such a specific position of the working class and working people that one should seek the critical causes of many material, political, and ideological trends and types of conduct in production and society. It is here, too, that one should seek the answer to the question: Why are many good decisions and standpoints of the LC and other organized social subjects in the sphere of socioeconomic development and policy not being executed? Because of all this, we must realize as soon as possible, and consistently, the standpoint of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization: that the criteria for distribution of income must be the gross personal income per worker, the relations of accumulation to means, income per worker, and income in relation to means. There can be no stabilization unless workers are in such a position and unless relations in society are arranged on these bases.

In order to emerge from the economic crisis, and our obligations and ambitions are much greater than this, we are obliged to very clearly and precisely take this opportunity to underline that the social force that will pull society out of this crisis is first and foremost the working class and working people, economically motivated and having a managerial interest in the system of self-managing production relations. The LC must therefore turn its overall activity toward that force and toward realizing the historic role of the working class. This is the chief prerequisite for the accomplishment of the LCY's vanguard role in society. The working class has a vital interest in the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. At all party meetings in connection with the draft decisions of the 13th session, people who criticize the weaknesses and shortcomings are clearly in line with our revolution, with its class content, and in support of socialist self-management.

It is through their criticism that they also express their patriotic sentiments and, accordingly, represent a great potential force that we must both respect and better mobilize politically in realizing the tasks of our further development.

The Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization is a powerful weapon in the hands of the workers in efforts for the further development of the economic and political system as an entire and integrated self-managing relation. In this context, the ideological struggle to observe economic patterns and criteria (the criteria of formation and parity of prices, a realistic exchange rate, real amortization, real interest rates, and so on) serves to protext the real value of the social means that the worker controls, which are the material foundation of his social position.

Thus worker grounded with such a position in the organization of associated labor seeks in practice his own place in the delegate system and in the political system as a whole. With the support of organized subjective forces, the demands that the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor be implemented in their entirety, that spontaneity in the development of society be overcome, that an end be put to voluntarism in the economy, and that more efficient measures be taken to eliminate the major weaknesses in the functioning of the political system and of organized subjective forces of society, particularly the LC as the vanguard of society. More rapid consolidation of the LCY's unity of action is needed, and possible, in a task thus conceived. We are not succeeding in this to the necessary degree. Therefore currently have many ideopolitical divisions and intensification of the demagogic concepts whereby the problems of social development may be resolved easily and simply, merely by the will of the people, by agreement and consciousness. The basis of this is the underestimation of the specific patterns of social development. This most often finds its expression in the ideological and practical political sphere through belittling the importance of the level of development of productive forces, as well as of other sociohistorical prerequisites of the struggle. We must make a good ideological and poltical assessment of where this is taking us, for this has to some considerable degree given rise to the many problems and contradictions that manifest themselves in our development today.

Conflicts also appear on the ideological level with regard to commodity production, which, inter alia, has direct implications for specific solutions in adopting and implementing current economic policy, developing the economic system, and in seeking out joint solutions in general. Some people seem to have forgotten that in the LCY program we wrote that commodity production and the market are no hindrance to the development of socialist self-management, and that in this phase they are a prerequisite for its more rapid development. In the present conditions, bureaucratic and technocratic ambitions for power and monopoly positions seek to achieve their goal through autarkic conduct, denying the laws of commodity production. In such circumstances, it is in the nature of things that subjectivism and voluntarism become stronger, while the basic criterion of value in society, as well as in the sphere of economic relations, becomes the bureaucratically conceived interest of "one's own" organization, "one's own" working class, "one's own" envirnoment, "one's own" nation, and so forth. From these ideological positions, interests cannot be objectively coordinated, nor can they be very effective in social agreement-making and in self-management contracting.

In evaluating the fulfillment of the stabilization policy, it should not be forgotten that the etatist forces and tendencies in the republics and provinces are one of the main roots preventing integration and are a significant cause for the splitting up of the unified Yugoslav market, deformations in the sphere of development and investment policy, and the breaking up of the LC's unity.

At the same time, in the LC leaderships we state that we are against the LC's federalization. The question arises: Who then is scheming with etatism? Practice gives the correct answer.

We are only verbally against the LC's federalization, and there are quite a few examples indicating that in practice, we are often against the application of the principle of democratic centralism in it. In such circumstances, the constitutional functions of the state must be weakened or must be lacking precisely where there is a need for protection of constitutionality and legality, for instance, in the sphere of the protection of social property, in the sphere of the implementation of the taxation policy, the unity of the market, the planning of development, in matters where no one can replace the state at the present stage.

With regard to the policy of wider involvement in the international distribution of labor, a certain degree of incomprehension of Yugoslavia's place in the world economy may be observed, as well as disharmony between the standpoint that Yugoslavia is open for equal cooperation in the processes of world interdependence and our autarkic tendencies. Without the criterion of the world market and economy, our work cannot be objectively measured, we cannot establish equal relations, nor hope for real progress. Here, the stabilization program leads to economic efficiency of self-management, leads to it continually meeting and competing with the developed economy in international relations. All this indicates that in the operation of the LC's organs and organizations in today's conditions, an exceptionally important place must be given to activity directed toward seeking and giving the correct answers to these questions, taking as the starting point the LCY program, and thereby also the need for constant consolidation of ideological unity and differentiation in the LC's ranks. However, we cannot solve the current tasks and problems of society merely by principled replies to these questions and verbal defenses of self-management, nor merely by criticisms in principle of bureaucratic-technocratic forms of conduct, federalization in the LCR and opportunism, nor merely by principled interpretations of the policy of real interest rates and a real exchange rate, and so forth.

We must therefore build up in a far more determined, rapid and unified manner -- on constitutional bases -- a system of relations between workers that will ensure that they have an economic interest and are in a position to direct social means so as to yield the most income without regard for territorial limits. This is LC's basic task today, and it is here one finds the basis for overcoming the most important causes of the many unfavorable situations in society as a whole, especially in the sphere of self-managing integration of the economy and society and distribution of labor, where there is not only insufficient self-management association, but where there is forceful resistance and tendencies to dismantle what we have already achieved. The LCY has the great advantage of having answers to the most topical questions of this time in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. However, the responsibility is thereby all the greater for this to be made concrete in actual living relations and processes that will continually open up new perspectives in line with the LC program and Constitution.

The presidium's standpoints have been submitted to you at today's session on the possible conclusions of this session, which point out in condensed form the essential tasks to the end of this year and into next year with regard to accomplishing the stabilization program. I do not intend to repeat them here. I will only emphasize a number of elements of our 1985 economic and development policy which are of vital importance for all economic self-managing, professional, and other social factors as well as for members, organizations, and leaderships.

First, there should be no dilemma over the need to establish the economic and development policy for 1985 and to adopt all conditions for economic activity by the end of this year, including essential changes in systemic laws. And not only this. We must answer questions of why we have not yet adopted the main regulations in line with the stabilization program, and of who did not carry out this task, particularly in federal, republican, and provincial bodies. We must lift anonymity from this, for we cannot play with the fateful questions of the country's development. The party members, working people, and citizens demand this of us.

The correct answer to the question of who has achieved what in carrying out the stabilization program is that neither executive and administration bodies nor the delegate assemblies themselves have carried out their part of the work, and in a large area of associated labor the real battle for stabilization has not begun. The situation is similar to chambers, banks, and in science. At the same time, this means that not even we in the LCY Central Committee can avoid criticism of our own responsibility.

Most often we raise the question of responsibility and evaluate what has been achieved in general terms, but we are not sufficiently involved in as organized party in carrying out what has been agreed upon. Without consistency and resolve in carrying out agreed policy, without measures and specific responsibility, there can be no successful resolution of problems.

We must devote special attention to the work of the SFRY Assembly, federal social councils, the Yugoslav Economic Chamber and general associations, and to the coordination of affairs within the federation. One must not come to the assembly and other federal bodies with a resolve to represent one's own interests, regardless of others', and to defend them exclusively.

The readiness to contribute to discovering a joint interest must be demonstrated, rather than concentrating everything on postponing and rejecting solutions as a result of partial interests. In the work of the social councils, usually representatives of the republics and provinces most frequently, in the spirit of mandate, present the standpoints of the republics and provinces first. The entire discussion, regardless of the significance of questions, concentrates on coordinating the standpoints put forward by the republics and provinces, as if the standpoints of federal bodies, science, and other participants in the discussions are not even important. Hence the need to insist on strengthening the responsibility of republics and provinces and their delegate grass roots so that timely systemic solutions can be adopted on the bases of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, and so that solutions at a federal level can be found more rapidly. Nor are the bases that the federal administration and Federal Executive Council are duty-bound to prepare in the socio-economic and expert spheres insignificant.

When it is a question of the nature of economic policy in 1985, that is, whether, with regard to ensuring growth of production, exports and more rapid changes of the qualitative factors of economic activity, it should be dynamic or restrictive, the Presidium has adopted the view that only the first solution can form our economic policy for next year. This policy must have its own real material assumptions, and one of the most important tasks is the reduction of inflation.

In the LC's assessment, it should not be forgotten for one moment that the fate of the stabilization program is in the hands of those who decide on the distribution of the national income. All social accounts and disposable balances, no matter how incomplete, clearly point to the fact that we have reached a situation which, among other things, demands radical changes in the disposal of national income in favor of associated labor.

Only in this way will it be possible not only to persist in supporting production and exports, but also to persist with an economic interest rate, a realistic exchange rate for the dinar, and the real economic evaluation of all factors in production and to resolutely end the sources of deficit financing of reproduction.

Of course, in order for a redistribution of income to take place in favor of associated labor, many rights that have been won will have to be reexamined and social direction reduced. From the basic organization of associated labor to the federation, the programs and work of social activity must be rationalized and brought into line with current possibilities, their economic position must be placed on the socioeconomic bases of a free exchange of labor, and a new priority must be set in the development of the economy and society. At the same time, we must introduce serious changes not only in the system of financing expanded reproduction and into the banking and credit system, but also in the sphere of current investments. Unless we can narrow the front of so-called major investments and resolutely begin work to end the construction of all unnecessary projects now and in the next few years, there will be no room to develop what we really need and ought to have as a priority according to all economic criteria, and in particular, there will be no room for a reprogramming of the economy's debt. It is inadmissible that in a situation in which we are short of resources for current reproduction, and that means for production and exports, we insistently continue investing in megalomanic projects from which it is not certain that we shall receive a return even in the distant future. We must no longer postpone those changes in economic conditions that should enable the economy to be relieved of its burdens and to adapt to stabilization conditions of economic activity.

By adopting the proposed changes in certain mechanisms in the economic system, as well as by means of economic policy measures this year, very far-reaching transformations are being made in economic activity on the way to greater respect for economic laws. It is not only a question of the effect of real economic categories, but of an approach to a more realistic assessment of social resources in general -- by the introduction of real amortization, and to clearing the balance sheets of organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical communities of various suspect items, regularly carrying out current payment and fulfilling obligations incurred in relation to other social subjects, bearing the more serious consequences for uncovered losses, and an obligation on settling differences in exchange rates from past years, and so forth. All this creates much more complex and acute conditions for the activity of associated labor.

However, in facing such serious conditions, we are conscious of the fact that the LC must be ready to confront the tasks that arise from this.

We ought to have a true picture of all the changes being introduced into the conditions of economic activity and their real effects on individual sectors of associated labor. At the same time this ought to permit insight into the reality of the steps we are taking to carry out the stabilization program in 1985.

Since all the measures envisaged for the realization of the first phase of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization have not yet been adopted, it is not possible to count on those mechanisms and relations when drafting a medium-term plan. With regard to this, and bearing in mind how plans work and the relations and orientations already present in some republics and provinces, there is a danger that plans will not be in line with the long-term program. Unless we take account of this now, it may be too late. The standpoint we adopted on this at the 12th LCY Central Committee session is also topical now.

We also need to point to some unfavorable tendencies in the sphere of establishing a development strategy up to the year 2000. Formations of republican development plans are appearing, but we have not yet clearly defined the development strategy for Yugoslavia. It is true that ciriticisms of this situation in drafting palns are already appearing in organizations of associated labor, in the republic and provinces. This is good and almost represents a new quality that needs to be more resolutely endorsed. Therefore, among other things, we must not delay preparations for the second phase of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

It should be particularly emphasized that unless the current positive course of development continues and is intensified, we might lag behind changes in the world in science, technology, and so forth. Unfortunately, this is discussed only in general terms. A more significant move in the direction of unifying science and creating the conditions for a gradual realization of the strategy for the country's unified technological development has still not been made. The LC should not reconcile itself to a lack of initiative and action by science on behalf of those social subjects who are responsible for this, for there exists a real danger of our being preoccupied with only current economic problems while neglecting major questions concerning our future.

Strengthening our export orientation next year is a condition of our continued dynamic material development, the answer to structural problems, to ensuring foreign liquidity, and to carrying out the stabilization policy as a whole. The country's external liquidity must not be brought into question, although this will be a very difficult task. It is essential that we carry out, on the basis of the conclusions of the joint session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium SFRY Presidency, critical analyses of relations with international financial institutions so that we strengthen our position in negotiations. In particular, together with developing and nonaligned countries, we must strengthen action in the world aimed at setting up a more just international economic order and at bringing the debt burden of developing countries within bearable economic limits.

Nor can we leave a dilemma concerning our attitude toward the tendency of a constant decline in average real personal income and of a decline in the living standard as a whole. However, the situation is particularly difficult in some organizations of associated labor and in some types of activities. Although one had to reckon with a drop in the standard of living, it is very significant whose standard of living has fallen and to what extent. We have not done enough to change this state of affairs. We are behaving in a rather opportunistic way with regard to this difficult problem; to a great extent we are leaving it to chance, as if by some miracle a sudden change could occur with regard to the standard of living. It was shown that the fall decline in the standard of living was accompanied by a decline in production and labor productivity. All these things suggest that we must react more quickly to all the changes occuring with regard to the weakened material position of our working people, especially concerning workers in material production and specific categories of the population whose standard of living has been greatly jeopardized by the high rate of inflation.

The notions whereby the reduced material framework within which we operated was the exclusive reason for a decline in personal incomes and standards of living are unacceptable. The fact is that our material possibilities have been greatly reduced, but it is also a fact that the resources for other purposes have been secured in identical conditions.

Although certain measures were taken to improve and protect the standard of living of specific categories of the population under the most severe threat, it is a fact that a real solution to these difficulties and realisitc economic relations has not yet been devised.

Such solutions are being put off. A link between social and economic policies within the context of a unified development policy is lacking. Inadequate development of specific labor-intensive economic areas, such as agriculture, the construction industry, tourism, small-scale economic activity, and others, has led to a substantial increase in the number of people looking for work and to their concentration in big cities. In the struggle for a better value to be placed on labor productivity and creativity, we far too easily gave way to the opposition of bureaucratic and technocratic concepts. We have not devised solutions that will secure a greater rate of formation and accumulation of income in relation to the use of resources and the income and gross personal income per worker and a higher level of the economics of present and past labor, and therefore, the conditions for a higher growth of productivity as well, and yet this is one of the basic questions of social policy. It must be clear to us that a change in our standard of living in 1985 requires well planned, well organized social activity. We also believe that everything must be done in 1985 to arrest the fall in real personal income and to create the conditions for its gradual growth in keeping with increased labor productivity.

All this makes it clear that the basic question facing the LC at this time is tied up with the need to consolidate its ideological unity and capability for action in mobilizing our entire society to implement the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, and unceasingly introduce new incentives called for and made possible by the present time and conditions. The available knowledge and overall creative force of our society (scholars, scientists, economic experts, sociopolitical workers, direct producers, and others) must become far more involved in these issues through various forms of activity of the LC and all other organized subjective forces.

Processes must be systematically monitored, experience shared in good time, and a purpose imparted to social action. To acquire this understanding would surely contribute to LC unity and to the cohesion of our society. The degree of understanding in our society has increased enormously, which represents a significant production force of our society and must be used far more in the work of all institutions of our system.

What is lacking is better organization of the LC to carry out the stands and conclusions and to grasp in practice the substance of the problem and of the opposition. The question is not whether we know what should be done but, most frequently, who do we not organize so that we can carry out what we have agreed on. This is the key political question at this moment. Delays on this plane have a most direct negative impact on social mobility and block the work of our system's institutions.

In the draft conclusions, we opted for the idea -- particularly stressing the responsibility of the Communists in the most responsible organs of the federation, republics and provinces in this matter -- whereby the Central Committee will make it incumbent on the LCY Central Committee "Presidium to monitor, guide and encourage the activity of the LC and all other organized socialist forces in implementing these stands in keeping with the LCY Statute to seek and actively participate in the ideopolitical clarification of controversial issues in those LC leaderships in which these stands of the Central Committee are not being carried out, and to regularly inform the LCY Central Committee on the course and results of social activity."

This means that we have to provide a timely and vigorous reaction when important ideopolitical problems emerge in the implementation of the adopted stands.

Independently, or in cooperation with appropriate organs and organizations, the LCY Central Committee Presidium will set forth the problem and, in keeping with the Central Committee stands, undertake the necessary activities and inform the Central Committee. In this context, it will be necessary to discuss individual problems and questions in time and to provide answers as soon as possible, that is to say, cease the practice of the frequent opening and generalized repetition of an entire panorama of questions that had required resolving for years.

As far as the question of unity in the ideal political sphere is concerned, the weight of responsibility has always been with the Central Committee. We must constantly bear in mind our responsibility, our work, our method of work, and the promptness and quality of decision-making. This does not mean that we should not discuss other LC organs and sociopolitical organizations and institutions of our system as a whole. However, it is the LCY Central Committee that is the leading responsible body for the global policy of the country and for the continuity of the revolution in the period between congresses.

In implementing what we have agreed on, we will make our contribution to the further successful development of our society and to the efficient solution of the present-day conflicts and difficult problems facing associated labor and our entire society. In this context, it must be stressed that by our adopting and implementing legislation pertaining to our system, and by helping and making sure that work has started in an organized way on the business concerning the second stage of our program of economic stabilization, many tasks facing our society will be implemented as a result of the relations that we are building and as a result of the mobilization of all subjective forces of our society. We must build self-management relations of some substance instead of entertaining the illusion that we will resolve the concrete material problems facing our society within the LC. Then "alternatives" and dilemmas will arise less frequently, while the unity in the work of the LCY Central Committee and ideological unity throughout the LCY will go from strength to strength.

These are also the basic messages and orientations of the Communists and our working class and working people during the discussions held thus far on the proposed conclusions of our 13th session. We must not let them down. It must not be forgotten that with this session of the LCY Central Committee, by discussing the issues we have placed on the agenda, we have incorporated ourselves in the public discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session.

## Discussion Following Report

LD162251 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, October 16 (TANJUG) -- Dusan Ckrebic, Raif Dizdarevic, Janez Zemljaric and Vidoje Zarkovic were inaugurated new members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee today, Tuesday.

At the 14th LCY Central Committee session today, Dragoljub Petrovic, Mica Rakic, Andrej Vrbic and Veljko Milatovic were relieved of their posts as Central Committee members at their personal request.

The LCY Central Committee session was devoted to the implementation of the economic policy for 1984 and tasks which must be carried out in order to ensure a successful implementation of the economic stabilization programme in 1985.

In the discussion which followed the opening statement by LCY Presidency member Nikola Stojanovic, Central Committee members called for a more decisive action and more consistent political mobilization along the line of consolidating the already achieved and recording further results in the economic stabilization.

The attainment of the set goals, as all participants in the discussions set out, makes it indispensable that the economic policy for 1985 and all systemic measures it necessitates be passed by the end of 1984. The need to cut taxes and other burdens on the economy and increase its strength was stressed, (by Sergej Krajger), as was the need for the associated labor to participate more directly in decision-making regarding investments and expanded reproduction.

In a number of critical remarks it was stressed that what has been agreed-on is not being implemented effectively, that the inflation is growing at a high rate, the problems of employment were pointed out, (by Dobrivoje Vidic), as was the need for improving the workers' living standard.

The statist tendencies placing workers in the position of hired labor, particularly when decision-making on investments is involved, were stressed also.

Recalling that today's was the seventh LCY Central Committee discussion on the economic stabilization program, some Central Committee members, including Dusan Gligorijevic, urged that today's session mark a turning point in terms of effective action. Noting initial positive trends in the implementation of the economic stabilization program, many participants in the discussion insisted that those most responsible for the shortfalls in carrying out the first phase of the programe be called to task.

DJURANOVIC DEPARTS FOR TURKEY 17 OCTOBER

LD170848 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0817 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, left this morning for an official visit to Turkey at the invitation of President of the Turkish Republic Kenan Evren. During his 3-day stay in that country, President Djuranovic will carry out an extensive exchange of views on bilateral relations and on cooperation between the SFRY and Turkey. He will also have talks with other prominent Turkish personalities.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs; and Boro Denkov, a member of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], left for Turkey together with the president of the SFRY Presidency.

At Belgrade airport, the president of the SFRY Presidency was seen off, with the usual military honors, by Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Borisav Srebric, vice president of the FEC; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense; Muhamed Berberovic, secretary general of the SFRY Presidency; and other personalities. Dogan Sencer, charge d'affaires of the Turkish Embassy in Yugoslavia; and embassy staff were also there to see them off.

Djuranovic Statement

TA161909 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic has said that the low-level economic cooperation between his country and Turkey could be developed through joint investments.

Djuranovic will visit Turkey tomorrow as President Kenan Evran's official guest. In a statement to Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Ceyhan Baytur in Belgrade, the president pointed out that bilateral relations are steadily and harmoniously progessing. He added that the different socioeconomic systems in the two countries is not an obstacle to development in all fields. The president noted that a continuous bilateral dialogue will lead to more understanding, knowledge, and trust.

He said that over the last few years the bilateral volume of trade has decreased. He pointed out that with President Evren's visit to Yugoslavia in 1982, a new era was opened in bilateral relations. He explained that following that visit, new opportunities for cooperation were reviewed and agreements reached. He also said he expected more beneficial developments in the future.

On the foreign policy of his country, which belongs to the Nonaligned Movement, the president noted that a deterioration was recently observed in the international political and economic situation. He said that new problems have been added to the existing ones. He pointed out that a genuine dialogue has not been established between the two superpowers in a bid to defuse arms. Peace has been endangered as a result, he said, and he explained that the division of the world into military and political blocs and the discrimination against the interests of the intercommunal community in favor of strategic and bloc interests had created this situation.

The president said that he considered contacts held between the United States and the Soviet Union during the UN General Assembly sessions encouraging signs for the beginning of a period of detente in the world.

On cooperation in the Balkans, he said that his country is making intensive efforts in this direction. He stressed that his country plays an active role in economic and technical cooperation in the area, and that meetings held to this end were a good sign for the future.

He said that his country made efforts for a [word indistinct] document regarding security, cooperation, and development in the Balkans. He concluded: Such an agreement -- a mini-Helsinki -- would serve to develop existing relations and cooperation among the Balkan countries and would further strengthen relations, peace, and mutual trust thus opening a bright horizon for the happiness of the Balkans.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH TURKEY SIGNED

LD141053 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Ankara, October 13 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Turkey hold that, as part of their economic cooperation, they should pay special attention to long-term cooperation in industry, agriculture and tourism -- underlines a protocol on economic cooperation signed here today, at the end of the fifth session of the joint Yugoslav-Turkish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The two countries should concentrate not only on an expansion and balancing of the traditional forms of economic exchanges and trade but also on deals covering long term economic and technological cooperation, as well as co-production between work organizations in the two countries -- the protocol points out.

It attaches importance to the possibilities of joint investments and cooperation in finances, banking, transport, culture and other fields, underlining that it would be of benefit to both Turkey and Yugoslavia.

## KOSOVO LC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD131053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Pristina, 12 Oct (TANJUG) -- Insufficient activity, inconsistency, and lack of resolve on the part of the LC, and delays in the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization were the reasons why the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee subjected past shortcomings and omissions in this field to a critical analysis at its session today. Apart from voicing specific observations, views, and warnings on the failure to carry out tasks set by this year's provincial resolution, the plenary session also defined the attitudes on and ideopolitical framework of Kosovo's 1985 economic development policy. Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the session.

Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, first recalled the positive results and trends of the past 9 months, which reflected the intensified efforts made by Communists and other subjective forces to carry out stabilization tasks. Industrial production rose by 2.4 percent in the first 9 months as compared with the same period last year following the drastic fall in the first half of this year. Particularly good results were achieved in export, which rose, on average, by 10 percent and in the convertible area by as much as 40 percent. All forms of spending are gradually being reduced, market supplies have improved, and there are However, Dolasevic noted, ideopolitical activity connected with these and other tasks were accompanied by numerous shortcomings and inconsistencies. The necessary continuity of effort failed to manifest itself, stereotyped approach and forum-type activity continued to be in evidence, and a considerable number of Communists continued to display an impermissible level of opportunism, desire not to make any enemies, tendency to compromise, lack of militancy, and inability to give a personal example.

In brief, Dolasevic added, in the course of its activity so far, the League of Communists has not succeeded in mobilizing all the rank and file to the necessary extent. If to this one adds manifestations of opportunism in the suppression of antiself-management views on ways of settling economic and other problems, which the enemy elements of all descriptions have tried to exploit fully by blaming the LC and our self-managing system for all the difficulties and shortcomings, then this also shows that the intensity and depth of ideopolitical struggle and differentiation are still inadequate.

These and other shortcomings and inconsistencies are the main cause of the gap which has existed for a long time now between the LC's activity and the results achieved in production and economic activity. Dolasevic recalled that the rate of increase in production so far achieved was considerably below plan, especially in the key branches of the electricity industry and non-ferrous metallurgy, that in agriculture as well results had fallen short of expectation, and that there were numerous organizational and other shortcomings in building, forestry, the timber industry, and transportation. A drop has also been recorded in investment activity at a real rate of about 22 percent. Targets are being achieved only in the field of employment, which is rising at the rate of 4.5 percent, though there is no cause for satisfaction in that field either, because although the number of the employed is rising, productivity is falling. Dolasevic also noted that the number of the unemployed is rising steeply (16 percent more than last year) and said that some of Kosovo's environments had failed to understand the gravity of this problem and that consequently no real programs and measures have been adopted to alleviate it.

He said that Communists and self-managing organs who did not adhere to the agreed policy of prices should be called to account, especially when such increases are used as a screen with which to conceal internal shortcomings.

An efficient solution to our problems has not been ensured because of the lack of personal involvement on the part of many social subjects, Dolasevic said. The LC has not shown enough resolve in changing attitudes and behavior. This has created favorable grounds for sloppiness, indiscipline and irresponsible behavior.

The underlying theme of today's discussion, in which 15 of those present took part, was that certain encouraging but still modest results had been achieved in implementing the first stage of the stabilization program and the tasks laid down in the provincial resolution. However, the discussion centered mostly on the search for an answer to the question of why the established stands were being implemented belatedly or inconsistently. Apart from pointing to objective difficulties in economic activity, rather critical stands were also voiced which see the causes of slow implementation of the program of economic stabilization in a certain state of expectation, unpreparedness of responsible officials in collectives to seriously tackle accumulated problems, and also in a conscious resistance to its implementation. Putting forward opinions expressed in youth organizations, Naim Redza [not further identified] said that there existed in our society a stratum of people earning high personal income who had adopted a rather formalistic, or even opportunistic, attitude to the stabilization program. These people think, Redza said, that stabilization has nothing to do with them and that only the working class should be called upon to implement it.

Stating that in the last 10 years practically no industrial plants had been built in the Prizren municipality, Abdulhadi Beti [not further identified] noted that the ones that had been built had no idea of what they should produce. He mentioned, as appropriate examples, the expanded capacities of the Metalac plant and the Farmakos drug manufacturer.

At the session today Colonel Trajce Postolski and Borivoje Simic were elected new members of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee. They are replacing Dusan Petrovic and Jelica Komnenovic, who have changed their places of residence in order to take up new posts. The session also filled vacant positions in some commissions of the provincial committee.

## BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA UNEMPLOYMENT HIGHEST KNOWN

LD140408 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Summary] Sarajevo, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- During the first 3 years of the current plan period, 148,000 people have been given new jobs in Bosnia and Hercegovina. Employment in the republic now stands at almost 1 million, the highest in history. Unfortunately, the number of unemployed has also gone up: almost 230,000 are looking for work, the highest number as well.

## 'SABOTAGE,' 'HOSTILE OUTBURST' REPORTED IN DRAGAS

LD162327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0834 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pristina, 16 Oct (TANJUG) -- During the night of 9-10 October four telephone lines near the village of Brodosavce in the municipality of Dragas were cut by as yet unknown persons. The lines were cut about 20 cm from the insulators on one pole. The Dragas SAWP Municipal Conference Presidium has, as the Pristina newspapers RILINDJA and JEDINSTVO write today, described this action as sabotage and has warned that the enemy is continuing to operate in various ways.

A further illustration of this fact is cited, namely, a recent hostile outburst from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism by a group of young people who at the end of last month shouted out the slogan "Eho" (abbreviation of the name of Enver Hoxha) as a wedding procession went through Dragas. Those responsible for this nationalistic excess, four secondary school pupils and two students, were convicted of disturbing the public peace and given jail sentences of between 15 and 30 days.

## U.S. REACTION TO USSR'S ROMANOV'S REMARKS NOTED

LD161318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1126 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Washington, October 16 (TANJUG) -- The State Department today welcomed a statement by member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo Grigoriy Romanov on the Soviet Union's readiness to negotiate the disarmament problem and especially, the prevention of militarization of outer space, with the United States.

Referring to Romanov's statement, a State Department spokesman said: "We welcome every statement of this kind and any interest expressed by Soviet officials in a resumption of disarmament talks". The spokesman emphasized that he did not have the full text of the statement, but added that Washington would like to see these words beginning to turn into actions.

The Soviet Union, if really interested in the limitation of cruise missiles, should also evince a wish for resuming talks on offensive nuclear weapons, the spokesman stressed.

But observers in Washington believe that initial contacts and soundings about renewing disarmament talks between the two superpowers could not take place before next spring, when the new term of office in the White House begins.

## SUKRIJA TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS PARTY OFFICIAL

LD121429 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 11 (TANJUG) -- In their talk here today, Thursday, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Ali Sukrija and Chairman of the Netherlands Labour Party Max van den Berg stated concern over the dangerous deterioration of international relations and the intensified arms race which is a serious threat to world peace.

Sukrija and Van den Berg stressed the heightened responsibility of all progressive and democratic forces and peace-loving countries for intensifying activity in the struggle for peace, disarmament, detente and social progress.

The two officials emphasized mutual interest and readiness further to promote cooperation between the LCY and the Netherlands Labour Party. As assessed, cooperation between the two parties considerably contributes to over-all good relations between Yugoslavia and the Netherlands.

The Netherlands delegation is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidency and the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference Presidency.

## SETINC DISCUSSES PRESS' CRITICISM OF LCY

AU161205 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13-14 Oct 84 p 9

[Interview with Franc Setinc, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia and member of the Central Committee Presidium of the Slovenia LC, by Jovan Pjevic; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [Pjevic] At the latest session of the Central Committee of the Slovenia LC you referred critically to an article in BORBA (of 20 September [as published: the article was carried in BORBA on 29-30 September]), which, among other things, warned that along with the severance of party ties at the LCY level, statist consciousness was strengthening in LCY parts, that it therefore came as no surprise that the republican and provincial organs and their leaderships behaved like "a party in power," whose interventions and connivance with "their" state went so far that at certain times they caused real trouble in the economic life of Yugoslavia and made the political situation even more complex and dangerous, and that this logic increasingly led the party rank and file into a dilemma. Are the Communists members of a unified revolutionary organization, or are they members of political parties in a coalition?

[Setinc] I could cite even more such "pearls" appearing in our press. The question arises of who and what is served by the spreading of ideological confusion. There is still much nationalism in all its guises, including the unitarist one. However, this does not give anybody the right to ask the question of whether we, the Communists, are still members of a unified revolutionary organization or have become a coalition of national or, rather, republican and provincial parties. Who and what is served by the opening of a debate on a confederation which in our situation has no conditions for existence? (Such discussions serve only as provocations, speculations, and serious disturbances in relations among nationalities.) It appears that one wants to exert pressure, or rather to create a hysterical situation, and to misuse the sensitivity of our people for the common fate of our peoples and nationalities. Since when is uniformity in Yugoslavia an ideal, and whose ideal is it, considering that we have always struggled for unity in diversity, and when we reject the thesis about monolithism and uniformity in international relations?

In addition, in the discussion about the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, some individuals behave as if various theses and ideas may be "registered" regardless of the LCY program, the SFRY Constitution, and other basic party and social documents. I believe that in this discussion we must enter into a sharp confrontation with everything that means a covert or overt attack on the principles and values which ensure the stability and firmness of Yugoslavia and its future. Here, of course, I have in mind the system of socialist self-management, the federal system of Yugoslavia, and the policy of nonalignment.